THE EXAMINER.

No. 882. SUNDAY, DEC. 26, 1824.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.—POPE.

LETTERS TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON THE FINANCE SYSTEM.

LETTER VII. SUMMARY.

SIR,—In this concluding letter, I have simply to bring together the details in the previous ones, in order to show at one view the operation of the proposed Financial Reform.

The best mode of exhibiting the extent of the proposed changes, is, perhaps, to repeat the particulars of the present national Expenditure and Income, and place opposite to them the estimated accounts under the alteration suggested.

EXPENDITURE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	At present.	*As proposed.*
Interest of Debt	29,123,196	29,123,196
Civil List, &c.	2,050,000	1,600,000
Half-pay Annuities	2,800,000	2,800,000
Army	7,490,945	4,000,000
Navy	5,762,893	5,000,000
Ordnance	1,410,044	1,000,000
Miscellaneous (excluding New Churches and Windsor)	1,961,388	1,600,000
	50,598,466	45,123,196

INCOME.

	At present.	*As proposed.*
Customs	11,550,000	10,000,000
Excise, viz.		
Auctions	252,930	
Beer	2,997,856	
Bricks and Tiles	401,404	401,404
Candles	386,429	
Coffee and Cocoa	416,962	
Cider, Perry, & Verjuice	43,305	
Glass	494,688	494,688
Hides and Skins	344,783	
Hops	35,916	
Licences	714,037	
Malt	3,137,663	2,000,000
Paper	581,262	
Pepper	149,990	
Printed Goods	555,150	
Soap	1,096,488	
Spirits { British	2,590,693	2,590,693
Spirits { Foreign	2,456,874	2,456,874
Starch	61,553	
Stone Bottles	3,136	
Sweets	12,071	
Tea	3,422,618	2,000,000
Tobacco and Snuff	2,523,192	2,523,192
Vinegar	44,400	
Wine	1,066,948	1,066,948
Wire	7,887	
	23,798,235	13,533,799
Stamps	6,800,000	† 3,000,000
Assessed and Land Taxes	5,100,000	4,000,000
Post Office	1,460,000	1,460,000
Miscellaneous	730,000	730,000
From Trustees of Half-Pay*	4,620,000	4,620,000
Austrian Re-payment	1,500,000	.....
	55,558,235	37,343,799

The present cost of collecting the revenue is about 5,700,000*l.* which does not however appear in the public accounts, the amount being deducted from the gross produce of each branch of revenue, before the net produce, as above, is stated. As I propose the abolition of this bungling and deceptive plan, I shall be entitled to take credit, on the one hand, as revenue, for the sum thus kept back for collection; and on the other hand, it will be necessary to allow in the expenditure (as in the French and American budgets) a sum for collection. Now, in lieu of the 5,700,000*l.* at present charged, I allow 3,000000*l.* because, though only one third of all the taxes is repealed, yet that portion includes those which are by far the most expensive to collect; besides, in no branch of the state expenditure is there greater room for retrenchment, than in the collection of the revenue—even *according to official admissions.** As I have before stated, I think it fair also to put down a considerable sum as likely to arise, by so large a reduction of imposts, from the augmented produce of all the remaining items of taxation. It is hardly too much to name six millions as fairly to be calculated upon, from augmented produce upon thirty-seven millions of taxes, after a relief to the taxpayers to the extent of 18 millions. The account would then stand thus:—

Income, as above stated		37,343,799
Add monies now kept back as cost of collection		5,700,000
Add for increased productiveness of all the unrepealed taxes		6,000,000
		49,043,799
Expenditure, as above stated	45,123,196	
Add for collection of revenue	3,000,000	
		48,123,196
Surplus		920,603

This of course leaves little or nothing to be applied in reduction of debt. We must not attempt too much at once. The nation should have a little breathing-time: it should feel the benefit of the repeal of the most onerous taxes, before it makes any efforts against its grand oppressor the Debt. Even if the results of the proposed alterations were more beneficial to the revenue than I have thought it safe to calculate upon, it would be good policy to use the additional surplus at first in still further repeal of burdensome and anti-commercial imposts. Some years hence, when the finances were settled upon a firm and moderate basis, when commerce and manufactures had derived all the advantage that could be expected from the utmost relief the revenue could afford, then would be the time for commencing operations upon the Debt. I trust the wasteful delusion of a Sinking Fund would never again, under any circumstances, be adopted; and I much doubt the expediency of direct payment of their capital to the fund-holders. The plan alluded to in Parliament a year or two back by Sir HENRY PARNELL seems to me far preferable. That plan was the conversion of the present stock into Long Annuities at the market price, by which the Debt would be wholly extinguished at a fixed though distant period. The intermediate annual charge would of course be increased, but not to a greater extent than by a large Sinking Fund, while the final payment would be brought about within a much more limited period than could be accomplished by any annual paying-off of capital. For instance, suppose half the entire debt, or about 400,000,000*l.* were converted into annuities for 45 years. Instead of the present interest of that half, about 14⅔ millions, which is a *perpetual* charge, we should have to pay about 17 millions † a year for 45 years,—which being accomplished, half the debt would be spunged off, and we might go to work upon the other half by a similar process. Whereas, if the difference between the interest and the annuities (2⅓ millions) were applied in direct payment of capital stock for those 45 years, the amount redeemed (allowing compound interest) would only be about 215 millions; and instead of having got rid of *half* our debt at the end of that period, we should only have discharged about a quarter.

If indeed it were allowed me to take into account the effects of a

* The bargain having been *made* with the Bank, this disgraceful scheme must now go on to the conclusion 40 years hence, under any system.

† Reduced to this amount chiefly by the repeal of the Legacy Duty.

* Take the latest document on the subject—the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Irish Revenue, which has just been published. From this Report, it appears that in the port of Dublin, on an expenditure of 40,861*l.* the Commissioners can at once point out a reduction of 16,731*l.* without diminishing the *duties* performed! Yet this proportion is small compared to that exhibited in other places. At Kinsale, the customs duties collected are 3,105*l.* a-year, which is thus divided:—To the expenses of the establishment 2,599*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the State the remainder, viz. 505*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Commissioners recommend reductions on the establishment to the amount of 1,859*l.* The port of Baltimore is a still stranger instance of Irish collection. The amount of duties received is 1,022*l.* 15*s.*; the expense of the establishment is 3,821*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* So that the benefit derived from the port of Baltimore is the opportunity of expending about 2,800*l.* over and above all its receipts. And the Commissioners content themselves with recommending a saving of 1984*l.*—leaving the nation a *loser* of near a thousand a year by the revenue of customs at Baltimore!

† Perhaps, however, the exchange of stock for annuities could not be effected to so great an extent without selling the annuities on much better terms to the purchaser than the present market price. Add then a million more for the annual payments,—still the difference in favour of the public at the end of 45 years would approach 100 millions.

Church Reform (and that is likely to be among the first the nation would enforce, once emancipated from Virtual Representation) there would be no difficulty in providing means for abating the Debt, without raising surplus revenue by taxation. This is too extensive and important a subject to be entered upon here; but I would refer those who wish to see how much might be done on this score, to the interesting pamphlet *On the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy*. The author of that pamphlet has proved to my satisfaction, and I believe to that of thousands besides, that by purifying and *Christianizing* the ecclesiastical establishment—by reducing it from a scandalous and inconsistent luxury to a respectable and *religious* moderation—the public might commence receiving an income which would gradually extend to five millions a year, and which consequently would make up the difference between the interest of 14½ millions of debt and the long annuities by which that portion might be cancelled in 45 years.

I have now arrived at the limit which I originally proposed to myself. Let it not be objected to the various sweeping changes I have advised, that they are too obviously destructive of the interests of the governing Oligarchy ever to be adopted, except by a Reformed Parliament. Granted; I myself have no other hope; but if it be conceded that they are such as would secure comfort, prosperity, and independence to the nation, *that* is one of the strongest motives possible for the people to obtain, by unceasing efforts, the Reform which alone can produce them.

Educated as you have been, Sir, in the most corrupt ministerial school the world probably ever tolerated—enjoying as you do under the present bad system large emoluments, great consideration and power,—I have, I confess, small hope that you will be induced by anything my humble pen can urge to surrender so many good things of this world out of an abstract regard for political honesty and the advantage of the Many. Yet allow me to say, that you possess financial talents and enlarged views of social good which do not *need* sinister influence in order to your advancement in the state; and I am persuaded that under the most pure and open system of representative government, you would have it in your power to become a highly popular minister and a benefactor to your country. With respect for your mental qualities, and an earnest wish that you may be inspired with a nobler ambition than that of serving a Boroughmongering Oligarchy,

I remain, Sir, your very humble Servant,

A Plain Dealer.

BLACKWOOD BAMBOOZLED.

No one needs to be told, at this time of day, that the conductors of Blackwood's Magazine are knaves; but what follows seems to prove that they are fools as well—which is more than the world had given them credit for. In a word (for they are worth no more) some wicked wag, who fancies himself injured by the abuse or the praise of these people, has, in the last number of their work, contrived to play off a pleasant enough hoax upon them, and one which, if hoaxing is justifiable at all (which we can hardly admit) perhaps is so in a case of this kind.—It appears that the writer of a little work just published, entitled "British Galleries of Art," was for a considerable period a principal supporter (so at least we have it under their own hands) of Blackwood's Magazine; but that, for some reason or other, he at length discontinued his connection with that work. Now the wit of the hoax we are pointing out to the attention of our readers consists in making the conductors of Blackwood's unconsciously heap all sorts of opprobrious epithets on the person and talents of this very writer who was so lately one of themselves, and whom they were then in the habit of treating with the most marked attention and respect, and courting to write for them by every inducement in their power to offer—from fulsome praise all the way up to solid pay! The way in which the hoaxer has succeeded in his object is this:—he has written a short Review of "British Galleries of Art," in which he imitates the amiable style of Blackwood's writers when abuse is their cue; and then cleverly enough proceeds to prove his allegations against the writer in question by quoting some of the *best* passages in his work—merely endeavouring to alter their natural effect by means of *italics*, CAPITALS, and notes of admiration.—And *this* Blackwood's Editor (ever ready to abuse, and little thinking *who* it is he is abusing) *has actually admitted into his work, as a serious and bonâ fide account of "British Galleries of Art!!"*

There is no way of putting impudence down like quoting it against itself in parallel passages. "Blackwood *versus* Blackwood" is the only heading we ever wish to see in connection with the libels by which that work lives. In conformity with this feeling, and with a view to the mingled amusement and instruction of our readers, we shall avail ourselves of some letters which now lie before us, to present a parallel of the above kind, and leave it to produce its own effects;—which effects, if we mistake not, will offer to the practiser of the hoax in question even a more bitter revenge than he anticipated.

Extracts from a paper in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, giving an account of "British Galleries of Art."

"The *puppy* who has perpetrated the thing before us surprised us exceedingly by saying in his preface that he is in the habit of contributing Essays on pictorial matters to Messrs. Colburn and Campbell's periodical.* If this be true, what a pleasant occupation the author of Hohenlinden and O'Connor's Child must have of it, in keeping a sharp eye after the commas and semicolons of this worthy! The creature is evidently a † *cockney* of the very lowest class."

"A whole litter of *catch-pennys* of this description are at present infesting the shop-windows."—

"His *ignorance* is truly a thing by itself."—

"It would be absurd to think of criticising a creature of this order; but we shall make our printer transfer to our pages a few little *morçeaus* ‡ of his composition, enough to give our readers a laugh, and to extinguish *the abortion*."

"*This kind of vermin must really be put an end to. We hope we have done the job.*"

Extracts from Letters addressed to the writer of "British Galleries of Art," and signed "The Editor of Blackwood's Magazine."

"The criticisms to which you refer me, the translation from Petrarch, and the style of your correspondence, prove that you are a *gentleman* and a *scholar*. Being assured of that I am the less anxious to be made acquainted with your name, should you have any wish to let it remain unknown to me."—"I feel that in you I have to deal with *a gentleman*; and if you should, unluckily for us, be prevented from meeting our wishes, we part now with friendship and courtesy."——

—"You say that your object is amusement and not emolument. I can only reply to this, that if you become a contributor to this magazine you shall, if you chuse it, be remunerated for your trouble as liberally as any writer in a work of this nature."——

"*I enclose you* 10*l. as a retaining fee.*"

—"Your *accomplishments* would render you a valuable contributor in many other departments, and essays on any subject you chuse will be most acceptable."

"Your own was *the only sterling article* (in a particular number of their magazine) and gave great satisfaction to our Scotch readers; being, in fact, written with that *elegance* and *simplicity* which Scotchmen can admire without being able to imitate."—

"I return you my most hearty thanks for the *effective aid* you have lent to our work, and hope you will continue it."—

"Whatever you write I will insert in the magazine."

"I reserve to myself the privilege of writing against you if I think proper; *but you may depend upon being spoken of at all times in the most friendly and respectful language.*"—

* The hoaxer has here managed to make them tell a plain lie—which is perhaps carrying the joke rather too far.

† This making them point out one of their own writers as *a cockney*, is "the unkindest cut of all." Blackwood—who professes to be the scourge and terror of all cockneys—praising, paying, and praying for support from—a cockney!

‡ This is the way in which the hoaxer has inveigled them into writing the word. They think that the addition of an *s* to the word *morceau* changes it into a plural!

IRELAND.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on the 16th instant. The receipts of the Rent for the past week were announced to be 900*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* A number of letters were read, both from Catholics and Protestants, enclosing subscriptions for the Rent, and many persons were voted members of the Association. Mr. O'Connell read the letter of the Editors of the EXAMINER, enclosing 5*l.*; upon which that Gentleman and Mr. Bric were pleased to speak of this Paper in a strain of high compliment, which we shall be excused for not repeating, however much gratified we feel by it. Among other remarks, Mr. O'Connell said, according to a detailed report in the *Dublin Morning Register*—"It is quite delightful to me to see men, gifted as the Editors of the *Examiner* are, manifesting the same sympathy for their Irish fellow-subjects, as was extended to the struggling Greeks and South Americans. Their struggles are attended with blood, ours are carried on with the peaceful arms of the Constitution. Oppression drives the wise man mad; it has not yet had that effect upon the Irish people; it has never driven them to the extremity of desperate resistance, and heaven forbid it ever should; *but if such an event should come to pass, may another Bolivar, and the example of Greece, animate their efforts.* The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes; the Secretary was directed to return an answer, expressing the gratitude of the Association

(the receipt of which we hereby acknowledge); and the Editors were enrolled as Members.

It was afterwards resolved that, in order to concert measures for the general promotion of the Catholic cause, a deputation should be sent to England; and at the earnest desire of the Association, Messrs. O'Connell, Shiel, and Bric undertook to form the deputation. Mr. O'Connell read a very clever and humourous Petition he had proposed for the parish of Taghadoe, in the county of Dublin, which contained 5,000 Catholics, and only one Protestant, a gentleman named Grierson: the parishioners thought it hard they should spend 1000*l.* to build a church, and pay tithes besides, for the sole accommodation of the said Grierson.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice of a motion to subscribe 20*l.* to the Society established in London for the Protection of the Religious Liberty of the Protestant Dissenters.

On the Monday following the above meeting (December 20th) Dublin was thrown into a state of great agitation by the sudden arrest of Mr. O'Connell. Just after that gentleman had returned home from attending the Finance Committee of the Association, Alderman Darley and Mr. Farrell (the constable of police) were ushered into his study; when the Alderman announced that he was instructed by the Attorney-General to hold Mr. O'Connell to bail, to answer at the next Sessions to a charge of using seditious language at the last Meeting of the Catholic Association; and that he (the Alderman) came there to save Mr. O'Connell the trouble of attending at the Police-office. Mr. O'Connell asked further information as to the nature of the charge, and who the informer was; but Alderman Darley declined explanation, and after getting the recognizance signed, left the house. His behaviour was extremely polite and gentlemanly.

Next morning the reporters of the several papers attended upon summons at the Head Police office in Dublin, and were examined by Alderman Darley respecting the precise words used by Mr. O'Connell at the Association, in allusion to Bolivar and the South Americans (the passage given in the foregoing extract.) The reporters, however, for the most part intimated their reluctance to act the part of informers; and the Alderman, after many fruitless questions, said he saw the gentlemen of the press were disinclined to give any information. The Reporters for the *Irish Times* and *Saunders's News-Letter* (Orange papers) were however privately examined.

[The reports in the Dublin Papers, of the passage in question, differ very considerably from each other. It is supposed that the prosecution is founded on the one in *Saunders' News-Letter*, which Mr. O'Connell considers so gross a misrepresentation, that he has caused a writ to be served on the Editor, as the commencement of an action for libel.]

Jeremy Bentham has written to the Catholic Association, enclosing them his subscription of five pounds towards the Catholic Rent.

COLONEL BERKELEY AND MISS FOOTE.

[Col. Berkeley, since the trial, has published extracts from several of his letters to Miss Foote, with some remarks, in order to show that he has been misrepresented in regard to his treatment of that lady. He says, that Miss Foote never would acknowledge to him that Mr. Hayne had made her a proposal of marriage; that she refused to give up the children, though, had she so done, she would have been left the perfect mistress of her actions; that he informed both Miss Foote and her father, that unless he received the explanation he sought, he should be obliged to call upon Mr. Hayne for one, when it might not be able to avoid an exposure of her situation. That he still (June 1824) loved her tenderly, but he held himself bound in honour to give way to a man who really would marry her, if circumstances (of whatever nature they might be) prevented his doing so; and that he wished to know where her picture was, as he felt the want of it now that there was a probability of losing her.]

In consequence of Colonel Berkeley's publication, the friends of Miss Foote have submitted a long correspondence to the public, accompanied with explanatory remarks; from the latter of which we select the following passages:—

"During the long intimacy, although years had elapsed, Miss Foote had very little of Colonel Berkeley's company; and she was in the habit, when separated from him, (and which was mostly eight or nine months out of every year) of writing to him every day. Many offers of marriage were made to her, and Colonel Berkeley was always informed of the overtures, and in one instance he answered the proposal himself—that is, he indited the letter to decline the offer. On the 5th or 7th of January, 1822, one of the Officers in the Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, and a man of fortune, wrote a letter to Miss Foote, declaring honourable love and attachment to her, soliciting an interview, and offering marriage. He called and sent several times for an answer; but Miss Foote did not give him an interview, being engaged to Colonel Berkeley. On the 12th he wrote another letter, again declaring his most honourable intentions, and courting inquiry as to his family, connexions, respectability, rank, fortune, &c. All this Miss Foote communicated by letter to Colonel Berkeley. On the 16th, Mr. Foote had an interview with this suitor, who was informed that Miss Foote was engaged to Colonel Berkeley, and that therefore his offers could not be received by Miss Foote, who shortly after received another letter from that gentleman, with some game, which she immediately returned to him with a note, desiring that he would not send her any more letters, as she could not receive them. Colonel Berkeley was always very indignant at these offers, and reviled the persons making them, desiring Miss Foote, if they called or sent any more, to have a police-officer, and be no more troubled with their solicitations; not considering, that as their offers were honourable, that at least in the refusal there was some civility due. Mr. Foote, in consequence, resolved that no more overtures should be made known to him."

"Colonel Berkeley never made any provision whatever for Mr., Mrs., or Miss Foote, nor was he ever asked to do such a thing, nor did he ever make any offer of the sort; neither had Miss Foote any allowance whatever from him, nor has she now; and the presents which have been given to her by him, from time to time, do not exceed in value 100*l.* in the whole."

Col. Berkeley states, that he sought the interview with Mr. Hayne because an explanation had been refused him. It appears that previous to that meeting, "Mr. Foote met Col. Berkeley according to appointment, and again explained Mr. Hayne's intentions, though he (Mr. Foote) did not think Colonel Berkeley entitled to any such explanation, he having broken all his promises and engagements with Miss Foote, by which he (Colonel Berkeley) had released her from his control or interference. In the interview with Mr. Foote, Colonel Berkeley repeatedly expressed his unabated love for Miss Foote, and lamented the unhappy circumstances that prevented his marrying her, saying that he would go to Mr. Hayne, and speak in such a manner of her as Mr. Hayne might congratulate himself on the possession of a woman he (Colonel Berkeley) should resign with so much regret—a woman so worthy his admiration, and so well calculated to make him happy. Colonel Berkeley was then informed by Mr. Foote for what purpose the money had been advanced to him (Foote), and that it was still unapplied to that or any other purpose. Colonel Berkeley then strongly urged secrecy on the subject and nature of the intercourse between him and Miss Foote; and when told that it was arranged that Mrs. Foote should make the disclosure to Mr. Hayne, Colonel Berkeley said, 'If Maria is so silly, surely her mother would not be such a d—d fool.' Colonel Berkeley shed tears, and was (apparently at least) greatly affected at this interview, which terminated in his requesting Mr. Foote to go immediately to Mr. Hayne, and to say that he (Colonel Berkeley) meant no hostility, but merely to ascertain the nature of his offers, which, if honourable, he should be satisfied; and Mr. Foote left Colonel Berkeley with the impression that, instead of injuring, he (Colonel Berkeley) would in every possible way repair the wrong he had done Miss Foote in not marrying her himself. Mr. Foote made the communication accordingly to Mr. Hayne, whom he found prepared to meet Colonel Berkeley in the manner he had expected, and determined, should Colonel Berkeley demand what were his intentions towards Miss Foote, that he would refuse an answer to such interrogatory, conceiving that he had no right to interfere or make such inquiry.—The meeting took place between Colonel Berkeley (with Mr. Massey as his friend) and Mr. Hayne (with Mr. Best, who shot Lord Camelford, as his friend); but of the result of which Miss Foote and her family were in total ignorance, until the receipt of the letter from Mr. Hayne, which led them to conclude, and which afterwards turned out to be the fact, that Colonel Berkeley had informed Mr. Hayne of those circumstances which he (Colonel Berkeley) had urged Miss Foote and her family not to reveal."—From the Correspondence, we select the three letters—the first written by Miss Foote, announcing her determination to quit Colonel Berkeley unless he fulfilled his promises to her:

MISS FOOTE TO COL. BERKELEY.

"*December* 4, 1823, *Thursday.*

"My dearest Berkeley,—Since thou left me I have reflected on all that you said, and as it is still a matter of doubt whether you can make up your mind to perform your promises to me or not, I will be honest, and tell you that it is my determination never to see you again, unless you write to me, and tell me that you will immediately make me yours, and that my parents shall not be discarded nor excluded from me—conditions that I never could have imagined you could have proposed to me, and which you must feel assured I should reject. I will not deceive you; I feel convinced that I could not be happy even as your wife, if my father and mother were to be entirely shut out from my society. It is not your providing for them that would compensate me for the misery they would endure, for I am certain they would rather share poverty with me, than affluence separated from me, and under such circumstances separated too. Whatever errors they may have been guilty of, they have never arisen from any bad intention towards me or you. They have always been kind and affectionate to me, though I have brought nothing but disgrace and censure upon their names. They have endured the taunts and abuse of the world, by seeming to countenance my conduct with you; and do you think I could desert them when I had it in my power to restore them to respectability and happiness? No! I could not bear the reproach which such unfeeling conduct would cast upon me! I am convinced it would send them to their graves, and it would make me more miserable than I am even in my present situation. It is in vain for me to see you day after day, and suffer my feelings, during those interviews, to get the better of my resolution, which when you leave me is as firm again as ever. Write all you have to communicate to me, for I shall be from home, nor shall I return but as the nature of your answer may direct; for I cannot again subject myself to interviews that terminate so unsatisfactorily to my feelings. I entreat you to write me a decided answer, and believe me, my dearest Berkeley, ever, ever thine.

"*To Colonel Berkeley, &c. Spring-garden House.*"

This letter produced a note to Miss Foote from the Colonel, and subsequently a visit, when he again promised to marry her. That promise not having been kept, Miss Foote declined going to the Castle, on the ground that he had deceived her. To which charge the Colonel thus replied:—

COLONEL BERKELEY TO MISS FOOTE.

"*Tuesday.*

"I never deceived you in my life. You have deceived me. There was no contention between us when we last met, for I yielded all points. What has occurred to you I know not; but I will know. That you have ceased to love me (if ever you did) may pain and grieve me, but ought not to surprise me. Why, then, not avow the fact, and, as in common honour and duty bound, say that you have placed your affections elsewhere. I have a right to ask this treatment at your hands, and you may be assured that this want of candour on your part can in no way be conducive either to your welfare or your interest, be your future views what they may; for, that you have some unknown to me, is now but too evident. My object in writing this letter is, simply to require you to tell the man who has loved you faithfully for more than five years, on whose bosom your head has been pillowed in all the fondness of true affection, to tell him openly what your plans and intentions are. I repeat, that I have a right to ask and have this information. I must have it, or I shall adopt a line of conduct that may not be looked on as most gracious to you, and those concerned with you. Fare thee well, my once-loved Maria! My heart sheds drops of anguish as I write! I loved thee with a tenderness that would have prompted me to make any sacrifice to ensure thy happiness, and thou hast cruelly and heartlessly torn asunder the ties that bound us together. Had the act been mine, I had merited the opprobrium of all honourable minds. Thou hast struck the blow: let the consequences rest with thee and thine!"

How Miss Foote conducted herself at the theatre during the period of nearly ten years may perhaps be best represented by the following letter from Mr. Fawcett, the manager, on being informed by Mrs. Foote of her daughter's determination of either being married to Colonel Berkeley, or for ever separating herself from him, and of her having expressed that resolution to Colonel Berkeley; and being ill from uneasiness of mind, &c. it was also necessary she should withdraw herself from the theatre:—

"*Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, Jan.* 12, 1824.

"MY DEAR MARIA,—(for so I hope you will permit me to call you without affectation, or the least pretence to feeling which I do not possess.)—Most heartily do I regret your absence on the score of illness. The loss of so good and useful an actress as you are, would, I have no doubt (by our proprietors), be regretted under any circumstances; but I confess I feel a sort of parental regard for you, which supersedes all selfish considerations, and I acknowledge there might be a cause for your abandoning the stage, which would give me great delight; that your virtue and your merit deserve what I hint at, I shall never cease to think. But if your absence be only temporary, be assured the doors of Covent-garden Theatre will be always open to you with a joyous welcome. If permanant, it would be the acmé of ingratitude not to declare you to have been one of the best subjects that ever did honour it. To my love Mrs. Fawcett desires me to add hers, and to believe me

"Most affectionately yours,

"*To Miss Foote.* "JOHN FAWCETT."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

COVENT-GARDEN.

On Monday last, the *Fair Penitent* was revived at this house to introduce Mrs. SLOMAN in the character of *Calista*. It is unnecessary at this time of day to dwell on the declamatory style of this tragedy, which abounds at once with some of the best and worst points of its author—his deficiency in genuine nature and pathos, and his finely flowing and spirited versification. At present, when *verbal* purity, at least, carries all before it, this comedy possesses more than its natural disadvantages, for no mean portion of the elision is exerised upon the most spirited and characteristic dialogue, to the reduction of the part of *Lothario* in particular to comparative tameness. The domestic construction of this play it was always difficult to sustain, owing to radical defects in the parts of *Altamont* and *Calista*, one of whom is too weak and mawkish to excite pity, and the other too selfish and unprincipled. With the exception of *Lothario*, according to the author, and of *Horatio*, as tolerably preserved, we are interested for and against no one; a fact, now that the school of GARRICK and his successors has done away with recitation, *ore rotundo*, which takes in double proportion from the interest of the drama of ROWE. The *Calista* of Mrs. SLOMAN we cannot regard as a happy effort; the small share of pathos in the part was executed best; but the loftiness and passion required additional marking and inflection, to the avoidance of a hollow, monotonous delivery of the more pompous and stilted versification. Even Miss O'NEIL exhibited something of this defect, which, looking to the style of the author and the composition of the character, was possible to be escaped by a SIDDONS alone—the being who, of all her sex, has most felicitously united oratorical recitation and profound feeling. The *Lothario* of C. KEMBLE was good, but scarcely in his best manner—not deficient in force, but somewhat in ease and spontaneousness. The *Horatio* of YOUNG is not unknown to the public; it is a highly satisfactory performance. The two expostulatory scenes with *Lothario* and *Calista* were particularly able. His reception of the assignation of *Lothario* for the combat,—according to tradition, the great point of QUIN in *his* day*—at once exhibited novelty and nature, a difficult combination in a hacknied character like *Horatio*: it told admirably. COOPER, in *Altamont*, was more than the character merited; the *Sciolto* of EGERTON is too whining.—Miss JONES, as *Lavinia*, was gentle and affectionate; which is all that the part requires. We anticipate no immediate repetition of this tragedy.

Q.

* QUIN once performed *Horatio* to GARRICK's *Lothario*, at a period when the declamatory style of delivery was yielding to the more natural and versatile manner of the new school. The performance was in fact regarded as a comparison at once of the powers and of the theories of the above-mentioned great actors. GARRICK confessed himself alarmed at the contest, and thought that QUIN was little less so. The latter, in the endeavour to be emphatic, was unreasonably long in some of his pauses, and especially in the reply to the challenge of *Lothario*, so ably delivered by Mr. YOUNG,—an excess which induced a wag in the pit to exclaim, "Mr. QUIN, why do you not inform the gentleman whether you will meet him or not?" GARRICK's epigram, commencing "Pope QUIN," in allusion to this rivalry, is well known.

MARSH, STRACEY, AND GRAHAM'S BANKRUPTCY.

The following Balance-sheet has been supplied by the Bankrupts:

CLAIMS AGAINST THE HOUSE.

For cash balances	£385,170	2	10
Amount proved under the commission not appearing to the credit of the parties	96,734	10	8
Ditto of claims expected to be made, but not yet established. (This item necessarily imperfect, but comprehending all present known)	72,244	3	1
Balance of Mr. Marsh's private account	1,948	11	3
Mr. Stracey's ditto	5,261	3	9
Mr. Fauntleroy's ditto	14,716	18	3
Bad debt fund, being the amount carried from profit and loss after the proportion carried to the credit of the partners, to meet the loss on Harrison and Co.'s, and other accounts	56,652	11	1
Total of claims	£632,728	0	11

ASSETS TO MEET THE ABOVE.

By cash at Martin's	£11,172	14	5
Ditto in Berners-street	13,373	13	8
Returned by Miss Marsh	5,000	0	0
Ditto by Sir Edward Stracey	4,141	10	0
Stock and Exchequer Bills	2,233	0	0
Bills discounted deemed good	109,358	5	5
Debts deemed good	179,791	19	9
Bonds and annuities ditto	62,313	16	7
Mortgages and life policies	12,377	9	0
Reversions and shares in Stock Companies	6,252	0	0
Houses and ground rents	48,085	0	0
Good assets	£455,109	8	10
Deduct from this loans by the house secured by deed	56,275	15	6
Available	£398,833	13	4
By doubtful debts	9,116	1	10
Doubtful promissory notes and bills	13,272	9	6
Bad Debts	121,345	6	9
Bad bills and notes	10,056	2	3
Total of assets good and bad	£552,623	0	4
Leaving a deficiency (assumed to be by claims on the estate for non-invested Stock and Exchequer Bills for which the house received no value) of	80,105	0	7
	£632,728	0	11

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

OPENING OF THE SESSION OF 1825.—The King proceeded in grand procession from the Tuileries. The most lively acclamations greeted the entrance of his Majesty. Cries of "Long live the King!" "Long live the Dauphin!" "Long live the Bourbons!" resounded over and over again.—The Peers of France, the Deputies, and the spectators remained standing. His Majesty took his place on the throne. This was the first time that the King formally appeared in public clothed with the insignia of royalty; it was the first time that his voice was heard in an assembly; and his presence, as well as his words, produced an inconceivable effect. As soon as he made his appearance, a general movement, more expressive than all the acclamations, was displayed through the whole hall, and immediately followed by a burst of plaudits mingled with reiterated cries of "Long live the King!" When his Majesty commenced speaking, the most profound silence prevailed in an instant; whilst, with a strong and sonorous voice, he pronounced the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen.*—The first wish of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and yours. We have lost a wise and good King, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honoured and respected by Foreign Governments: the glory which the nation has acquired under his reign will never be effaced. Not only has he restored the Crown, but he has consolidated it by institutions which, comprehending and uniting the past and the present, have restored to France tranquillity and happiness.—The affecting sorrow which the whole nation felt in the last moments of the King, my brother, was to me the most soothing consolation; and I say it with truth, that it is to that alone I am indebted for having been able fully to enjoy the confidence with which my accession to the throne has been hailed.—This confidence, gentlemen, will not be lost. I know all the duties of Royalty. My efforts, my love for my people, and, I trust, the aid of God, will give me the courage and firmness necessary to fulfil them properly. *(Loud acclamations here interrupted his Majesty.)*

"I announce to you with pleasure, that the dispositions of Foreign Governments have not undergone any change; they leave no doubt of the preservation of the friendly relations that exist between them and me.—The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them, gives to nations the strongest guarantees they have ever had to check the scourges which have so long desolated them.—I shall neglect nothing to maintain this happy agreement, and the peace which is the consequence of it. It is with this view that I have consented to protract the stay in Spain of a part of the troops that my son had left there, after a campaign which as a Frenchman and a Father I may call glorious. *(A fresh burst of acclamation followed these words.)*

"A recent convention has regulated the condition of this temporary measure, which is calculated to conciliate the interests of the two Monarchies.—The just security which we derive from our external relations will favour the development of our internal prosperity. I will second. Gentlemen, these salutary movements, by causing those ameliorations which the interests of religion require to be successively proposed to you.—The King, my brother, experienced great consolation in procuring the means to close the last wounds of the revolution. The moment is come to execute the wise plans he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit us to accomplish this great act of justice and of policy, without augmenting the taxes, without cramping the different parts of the public service.—For these results we are indebted to the order established by your concurrence, to the fortune of the State, to the peace which we enjoy.—I entertain the firm conviction that you will enter into my views, and that this act of reparation will be performed with a great harmony of will between my people and me.

"I intend that the solemnity of my coronation shall terminate the first session of my reign. You will be present at that august ceremony, and in the presence of Him who judges nations and kings, I will take the oath to maintain the institutions granted by my brother.

"I thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me to repair the last misfortunes of my people, and I conjure it to protect this beautiful France which I am proud of governing."

The tone in which these words were pronounced increased the effect which they would otherwise have produced, and the acclamations which followed them were as lively and energetic as those which preceded the King's entrance.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, December 21.

[This *Gazette* contains an Order in Council, notifying the further prorogation of Parliament, from the 6th of January to Thursday the 3d of February next, then to meet for the dispatch of business.]

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. Marshall, Totton-street, Stepney, builder, from Dec. 21 to Feb. 1.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. Roscow, Pendleton, Lancashire, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. and J. Cooke, Cheltenham, upholsterers. Solicitors, Messrs. Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

D. Britten, jun. Basinghall-street, callenderer. Solicitors, Messrs. Pullen and Son, Fore-street.

F. Dixon, Tottenham-court-read, featherbed-manufacturer. Solicitor, Mr. Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

R. Morton, Westbury, Wiltshire, corn-factor. Solicitors, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street.

W. D. Hopkins, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, ship-broker. Solicitors, Messrs. Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower-street.

S. Fletcher, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, woollen-factor. Solicitors, Messrs. Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street.

W. Crick and J. Golding, High-street, Southwark, bakers. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Weir, Coopers'-hall, Basinghall-street.

T. W. Boulton, Spencer-street, Goswell-street-road, coach-proprietor. Solicitors, Messrs. Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square.

S. Sims, Southampton, stationer. Solicitor, Mr. Roe, Temple Chambers, Fleet-street.

T. Yates, J. Warburton, and J. Yates, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-spinners. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.

R. Dyson, Liverpool, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye and Co. Chancery-lane.

T. R. Ryall, Sutton Veny, Wiltshire, dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.

Saturday, December 25.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Clarke, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, lighterman. Solicitor, Mr. Bromley, Copthall-court.

J. Weelands, Durham, draper. Solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street.

P. Smith, Mevagissey, Cornwall, grocer and draper. Solicitor, Mr. Coode, Verulam-buildings.

W. P. Miller, Dorset street, carver and gilder. Solicitor, Mr. Ford, Great Queen-street.

T. W. Cooke, Stratford, brewer. Solicitors, Messrs. Marson and Son, Church-row, Newington-butts.

J. L. Bloor, Bridge-wharf, Hackney, coal-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

J. Hall, High-street, Newington-butts, tea-dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Thwaites, Vittoria-place, Lambeth.

J. Guth the younger, Shad-Thames, corn-factor. Solicitor, Mr. Piercy, Three-Crown-square, Southwark.

J. Latten, Woolwich, baker. Solicitors, Messrs. Nokes and Colquhoun, Rectory-place, Woolwich.

G. Jay and T. Ward, Burlington-gardens, artificial-florists. Solicitor, Mr. Gunning, Clement's Inn.

J. Dickinson, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, draper. Solicitor, Mr. Makinson, Temple.

J. Biden, Cheapside, button-merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

J. Niven, Peterborough, draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis, and Co. Chancery-lane.

F. Willett, Holborn-bridge, druggist. Solicitor, Mr. Carter, Lord Mayor's Court-office.

T. Burslem and P. Cella, Abchurch-lane, wine-merchants. Solicitor, Mr. Smyth, Red Lion-square.

J. Perry, Houndsditch, linen-draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co. Sadlers'-hall, Cheapside.

H. Woolcott, Paddington, stone-mason. Solicitor, Mr. Shuter, Milbank-street.

W. Rogers, Upton, Essex, victualler. Solicitors, Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square.

G. Bramwell, Stockport, Chester, chemist and druggist. Solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.

S. Gregory, Manchester, calico-printer. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, and Co. Bedford-row.

SATURDAY—A HOLIDAY AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRICE OF STOCKS. Dec. 23.

3 per Cent. Reduced, 94⅛⅜
3½ per Cent. Reduced, 101 100⅞
Austrian Bonds, 95⅜
Brazilian Scrip, 3⅛ 3 pm.
Chilian Bonds, 80⅝ ¾
Colombian Bonds, 84⅛
Ditto 1824, 87⅛ ¾
Danish Marks Banco, 102⅜
Greek Bonds, 57⅛ ¾
Mexican Bonds, 70¾ 1⅛ ⅛
Consols for Account, 95⅞ 96 95⅞ ⅛
Neapolitan Scrip, 1⅛ pm.
Peruvian Bonds, 75
Portuguese Bonds, 80⅛
Prussian Bonds, 1822, 102 1⅜
Russian Bonds, 1822, 95⅛ 6 5⅜ 6
Spanish 5 per Cent. Cons. 22⅛ ⅛ 2 ⅛
Ditto, 1823, 15⅛
French Rentes, 102f. 25c.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The Speech of the King of France on the opening of the Chambers arrived late on Friday evening. With respect to general features, it is nearly as anticipated. The forthcoming plan of remuneration to the emigrants, "without adding to the taxes or public burdens," is formally announced, and, if conclusive in itself, may possibly be politic, by terminating one of the most interested incentives to bigotted party movement. The danger consists in a direct addition of propertied influence to a knot of partisans, whose eternal disposition it is to abuse it. The allusion to the *glorious* campaign against Spain, and to the arrangement of a new convention to keep a body of French troops there, to secure the *blessings* produced by the invasion,—while it settles the fact according to all previous expectation, supplies a striking instance of the formal mode of lying in the Gallic style regal.

The arrival of the New York papers to the 1st inst. brings the satisfactory intelligence of the final ratification of the Mexican Constitution by Congress, and of the administration of the oaths to the new President and Vice-President, the Generals Vittoria and Bravo, to maintain and execute it with fidelity. "On the 5th October," says the account referred to, "the Supreme Executive Power issued, conjointly, a long manifesto to the States, which is full of the noblest principles and most liberal doctrines; and on the 10th October the President published a separate address from himself of a similar character. His inaugural speech to the Congress was delivered on the same day. He refers to the examples of Penn, Washington, Jefferson, and Bolivar, and exhorts the Mexican nation to endeavour to raise herself to the level of our Republic. The same

language is held in the elaborate address of the General Congress to the Mexicans, dated 4th October."

The Orangemen are so vexed and mortified at the peaceable and wise proceedings of the Catholics, that they have made a very desperate attempt to breed a disturbance in Dublin, and to irritate their ill-treated countrymen into violence. Mr. O'Connell has been arrested on one of the most absurd charges of sedition ever heard of even in the land of constructive libel. The reader will see the particulars under the head "Ireland." Reports of the words used may differ, certainly; but it is obvious that the Attorney-General had no right to found a prosecution on the one given in a paper hostile to the speaker, when that one was widely different from the rest. We have seen the reports in the best-conducted Irish Papers, in all of which, whatever the verbal variations, the sense is the same —namely, that "*if* the Irish people should be driven mad by oppression, he hoped a Bolivar would arise to direct their efforts." A virtuous and manly wish! Who does not hope, that *if* ever his countrymen are goaded into convulsion by misrule, their revolution may be directed by a noble leader like the Colombian hero, instead of by the rash and sanguinary men who are too often thrown into power in political storms?—Put the aspiration into what language you will —give the strongest possible turn to the allusion — still, unless the sense be actually falsified, it remains what any honest and patriotic man, — Whig, Tory, or Democrat, — might honourably utter. We are astonished that Mr. Plunkett (the Attorney General) should have lent himself to a disgraceful proceeding of this sort. Talk of sedition, indeed! The real sedition is, not in Mr. O'Connell's speech, but in Mr. Attorney-General's prosecution. Nothing can show more strongly than this attempt, the excessive eagerness of the Orange faction to throw the country into disturbance. May this self-betrayal operate on the Catholics as an addititional motive to persevere in their present firm, peaceable, united, and legal efforts to obtain a bloodless Reform!

Mr. Galloway has triumphantly carried his election in the Ward of Farringdon Without; and we think the victory so important, that we shall not stop to inquire by what disunion and mismanagement the Reformist majority of the electors contrived to let two Tory candidates stand at the head of the pole. By Mr. Galloway's return the citizens of this Ward have shown their reprobation of that detestable feeling which would drag religious prejudices into a contest purely political. The Doctor of the *New Times* has been labouring in his vocation this week, with his old weapons too—falsehood and appeals to the vilest intolerance. He charges Mr. Galloway with once toasting the memory of Thomas Paine; and by such verbal artifices as calling Mr. G's supporters *Painites*, he conveys to his readers the impression that Mr. Galloway is a sceptic in religion. Now, without impertinently pretending to know what that gentleman's religious opinions are (with which his constituents have no more to do than with his taste in colours or music) we believe that he *differs* from Paine on matters of faith; and at all events no man knows better than the Doctor, that Mr. Galloway, in the toast alluded to, specifically limited the compliment to the "*political* works of Thomas Paine." So much for the candour and decency of a hireling! It is impossible to read the *New Times* without having it perpetually suggested to the mind, how unlucky it was that Slop was not born a century sooner under a Spanish sky:—what an admirable Familiar the Inquisition would have gained!

Spanish and Italian Refugees.—Lord Normanby has done us the honour to make us the channel of his subscription (ten pounds) for the Refugees; which, with 1*l.* from "an Artist," 10*s.* from J. H. V., and two guineas from ourselves, we have handed to the proper quarter.

The Subscription goes on well; but when we consider the number of the destitute Exiles, and the little use that a merely temporary relief will be, we cannot help regretting that a plan for a weekly or monthly contribution was not introduced into the resolutions of the Meeting last week. It is not however too late now. We are quite sure that the humane persons who have sent their money, desire to afford the objects of their benevolence a substantial succour; and we consequently entertain no doubt, that had periodical subscriptions been proposed in lieu of donations, the same persons who now appear in the list of donors would have come forward as subscribers of an allowance proportioned to their means. For instance, those who have given twenty pounds, would have probably subscribed two pounds a month—and so on. We trust therefore that the Lord Mayor and the other principal promoters of the work of charity, will immediately take measures to call a meeting of the subscribers, to consider the best means of obtaining periodical contributions in place of donations; and we think a wise part of the plan would be, to invite the present contributors to change the mode of their benevolence, and either to receive back the money they have given, or to let it go to the account of the payments they propose at stated periods. Unless some such plan be adopted, we fear the good done will be but of short duration: a sum will doubtless be raised, very considerable in amount, and the result of much kind and excellent feeling; but divide that sum between six and seven hundred starving foreigners, and what sort of a pittance will it give to each?—The *wish*, the *object*, of the humane persons who have taken up the case of these unfortunates, is to keep them from at least actual want of the necessaries of life; and it is so obvious that this object can only be effected by regular contributions, that we are sure nothing but a proper arrangement is needed, to procure them in sufficient abundance to attain the end desired.

We sincerely rejoice at the verdict and amount of damages which Miss Foote has obtained against Mr. Hayne. Had this ill-used young lady failed in her action, every would-be Lothario who happens to have a heavy purse, or a title which he disgraces, would have deemed it equivalent to a license to wound the feelings, and destroy the prospects, of any actress he can cajole. It would have been monstrous, too, in our opinion, that *because* the lady had been seduced and abandoned by one of these cold-blooded "men of fashion," she should therefore be mocked and betrayed by another with impunity. Dr. Slop, in his miserable endeavour to flatter even the vices of the Aristocracy, insinuates, that it would seem from the verdict that *chastity* was now thought less of in this country than it used to be. The Servile forgets that chastity has nothing to do with the question before us: the wealthy reprobate, after being acquainted with Miss Foote's loss of chastity, *renewed* his offer of marriage. He had no more right, therefore, to plead that fact as an excuse for his treachery, than he had to plead that Miss F. was of a lively temper, or had hair of a colour he was not fond of, or anything else which he knew beforehand, and knowing, nevertheless promised marriage But the Jury must despise the Doctor's insinuation, that they have not a due regard for female honour. A man may have a high opinion of chastity, without being incapable of doing justice to a female whose character has been hurt by an unfeeling seducer. We suppose the Doctor would sooner let a woman "of a certain description" be run over in the street, than contaminate his pure hands by dragging her from the approaching horses' feet. For our parts, we are not sure that, had we been on the Jury, we should have been content with giving 3,000*l.* We should have felt, that Miss Foote's previous connexion with another man militated nothing, *under the circumstances*, against her claim for damages, while on the other hand it increased the baseness which it was the great object of the verdict to punish.

The disclosures in the course of this trial speedily brought Colonel Berkeley before the public, to "explain" what relates to himself; and the very partial and unsatisfactory extracts he published from his correspondence with Miss Foote have induced that lady's friends to lay before the public the whole of the letters that passed between herself and the Colonel since the first appearance of Mr. Hayne in the affair. The Colonel has by no means bettered his case by this development. When called upon either to fulfil his promise of marriage, or to renounce all further connexion, he shuffles, refuses to give a positive answer, and pleads "circumstances" and "his family" as obstacles to his union with a young lady with whom he had notoriously cohabited for six years, and who, by all accounts, possesses qualities (to say nothing of her remarkable personal charms) which any man might be proud of in a wife. Colonel Berkeley will make out no defence for *his* breach of marriage-promise, unless he can assign better reasons than those alleged in his letters. The aristocratical selfishness which at present appears to have prompted his denial of justice to the affectionate mother of his children, is the more ungracious and unpardonable, inasmuch as the Colonel is himself the offspring of an intercourse before wedlock, and consequently could not make an incautious female confidence an objection to the young creature who had trusted to his honour, without reflecting on his own mother.

India-House.—Mr. Hume made another able attempt on Wednesday to induce the East India Proprietors to enquire into the disgraceful treatment of Messrs. Buckingham and Arnot, and the Press in India, the freedom of which has been annihilated by the Company's Servants—in which he was well supported by the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird; but such is the subserviency of the Proprietors, that even the request for papers on this important subject was refused by a majority of 49 to 13.—In the course of his speech, Mr. Hume noticed with approbation the *Letters to the Marquis of Hastings*, on the advantage of a free press in India, expressing his surprise that the author, a Foreigner, had been so thoroughly able to collect such a mass of interesting information on the subject.

We understand it is intended to prosecute the *Courier* newspaper for an alleged libel, which appeared in a late number of that paper, relative to the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal, Dec. 23.*

Quebec *Gazettes*, to the 19th of November, arrived yesterday morning. They state that the Indian tribes in the vicinity of the Red River had made a general attack upon the settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, which sustained some loss, but that it had succeeded in repulsing the assailants.

Yesterday, Mr. Savery, of Bristol, was brought before the Magistrates, for a final examination, and after a patient inquiry, was fully committed to Newgate (Bristol) for trial. Mr. P. Protheroe is reluctantly compelled to be the prosecutor, whose name he has forged for 14,000*l*.—*Bath Herald.*

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

FOOTE *v.* HAYNE.—We hear that it is intended, in this case, to move the Court for a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Mr. Gill, Miss Foote's solicitor, has addressed a letter to the Morning Papers, stating, that neither himself nor Miss Foote sent for publication the correspondence which has appeared, and that it is not their intention to write one word on the subject.

On Thursday week, Miss Foote's residence was visited by a sheriff's officer, acting under a writ obtained by Mr. Hayne against her father, for advances, amounting, it is said, to a very large sum. His search, from which the lady's boudoir was not exempted, proved, however, fruitless; Mr. Foote having, it is supposed, found means to escape at the back of the premises.—*Star.*

CAUTION AGAINST A LIGHT WOMAN.—In *Barrow's Worcester Journal* is an advertisement from a deserted husband, cautioning the tradesmen of that city against giving his wife, Mary Anne, credit for any articles whatever, "as she has an ample allowance for clothes and pocket-money." He thus describes her:—"The said Mary-Anne Corfield is between 40 and 50 years of age, a fair, fat, florid complexion, and weighs *seventeen stone!*"

EATING AND DRINKING.—It is remarkable how many persons unconsciously contract disagreeable habits in regard to their modes of taking food; yet no species of ill-manners is more annoying to those who are sensible of it in others. As in everything else, there are two extremes. Some affect an over-delicacy—lift their viands from the plate to the mouth as slowly as if they had to solve a problem in their minds during the passage; shut their lips close as soon as the morsel is received; chew gently; and get through the operation with much more quiet than convenience. This appearance of study and constraint in what should be one of the simplest of natural operations, is irksome as well as ridiculous to the spectator, and generally injurious to the performer, since it tends to prevent due mastication. But it is not half so bad as the opposite extreme—the disgusting practice of some, who snap their food off the fork; open the mouth and distend the jaw twice as much as need be; champ rather than chew, and make a smacking noise with the tongue and palate; or, in drinking, fill the mouth and puff out the cheeks by a long draught, accompanied by noisy suction, imbibing more air than liquid, and resembling nothing so much as the way of a pig in a trough—a cat lapping milk is music to it. The feeling seems to be, to make as much fuss as possible in eating and drinking. There is an apparent pleasure derived from the noise—a gross and barbarous one however: for though the mincing affected mode is contemptible, and seems as if those who use it were ashamed of the law of nature which compels us to feed ourselves; yet after all *feeding* is an animal necessity, the grossness of which it is best not to display and exaggerate by a needlessly gross manner. As for rules for polite eating and drinking—à la Chesterfield—we set them down at *nil*: if people are not taught by their own good taste and reflection, nothing can teach them. It may, however, assist a due appreciation of the importance of the subject, to remark, that the *suction* in drinking is unwholesome as well as disgusting: air taken into the stomach with food impedes digestion and produces flatulence.—*News of Literature and Fashion.*

EAST INDIAN FEELING.—It must be gratifying to a man like Mr. Buckingham, persecuted and injured as he has been in consequence of his efforts to enlighten and benefit the population of British India by means of a free press, to be assured, that such efforts have at least obtained for him the sympathy, gratitude, and support, of those in whose cause he has suffered. No stronger evidence of such honourable feelings (honourable to both parties) could be afforded than the reception which Mr. Buckingham's talented and interesting magazine (the *Oriental Herald*) has met with in India. Advices have been lately received, that the 1st. and 2d. Nos. had reached Calcutta, &c. and that the whole quantity transmitted (more than 100 copies) was sold off within a day after landing. This indicates a valuable amount of public spirit in our India British dominions.

MRS. HANNAH MORE.—This extra superfine lady, we suspect, belongs to that ass of authors who are "very much respected and never read." Mrs. M.'s object, throughout all her multifarious works, does not seem to be to make her readers substantially better, or wiser, or happier; but to represent the utter worthlessness and deformity of all virtues, and all talents, without what she is pleased to call religion; which, according to her, consists principally in a pious passion for making converts; and deals not so much in charity, as in a readiness to send to hell all who have any hope of the salvation of others. Throughout her works, Mrs. More's evangelic battery is constantly directed against all amusements. She does not merely condemn the *excess* of them, for which she might be easily pardoned, but she condemns them in the lump. She gives it as a proof of the super-excellence of three of her superlunary young ladies, that "they never were at a ball or a play in their lives." The same liberal and sensible doctrine is extended to everything that can gladden life. Whatever is entertaining is sinful. Wit is uniformly represented as altogether inconsistent with religion; a Christian must be always dull. The pious Mr. Stanley (in Cœlebs) thanks God that his daughter has escaped being a wit; and it is equally consoling to Cœlebs himself, that his intended wife knows nothing of drawing. Music is railed at in every form of dulness, as "a positive sin." Indeed, Mrs. M. never names painting or music without an anathema; water-colour landscapes and flutes are equally intolerable to her; she "sees sin in clouds, or hears it in the wind." Poetry, but especially modern poetry, fares no better. Our living poets are described as exhibiting "the vagrancies of genius without the inspiration; fancy without judgment; pleonasm without fullness; facility without force;" and a great many other things without a great many other things. Mathematics meet with as little quarter; for an excellent reason, that "they do not make Christians."—*The Attic Miscellany.*

An apothecary reproached an attorney with the number of strange words which the law indulged in, and among others, asked what was meant by the words "Docking an entail?" "Why, doctor," replied the lawyer, "it is doing what you will not do with your patients—it is suffering a recovery."

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Dauntesey Hulme, of Salford, Esq. now upwards of 80 years of age, has evinced a benevolence and liberality scarcely equalled in the annals of charity. This worthy man has presented the Manchester Infirmary and Dispensary with two most generous benefactions amounting to 10,000*l*. subject to two short annuities.

Mr. T. Moore is preparing for publication a poetical work of a very novel character; it is to be called, "Evenings in Greece," and is to consist of short Lyrical Poems, which are to be accompanied with music; it will be a most appropriate appendage to the Melodies of this fascinating author.

ON A LATE TRIAL.

A Counsel, ever sure to move,
With usual luck his logic strains,
By dint of argument, to prove,
That lack of heart is caused by lack of brains.—
Willing to take the lenient side,
And mulct what seems the guiltier part,
Fitly the Jurymen decide,
That lack of brains shall pay *for lack of heart.*

IMPROMPTU.

On the Rector's declining to preach during the Winter Months, and the Inhabitants proposing to petition Parliament for an Act to light the town.

Old dame C—rth—w will preach no more, alas!
And Woodbridge prays the Parliament for light—
Send down, good Lords! a gospel man and gas,
To souls and bodies wrapt in equal night. A. B.

FIDELITY!

[*From the Literary Souvenir.*]

ONE eve of beauty, when the sun
Was on the streams of Guadalquiver,
To gold converting, one by one,
The ripples of the mighty river,
Beside me on the bank was seated
A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,—
A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair!

She stooped, and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft, small, shining hand,
I could have sworn 'twas silver flowing.
Her words were three, and not one more—
What could Diana's motto be?
The Syren wrote upon the shore—
'*Death, not Inconstancy!*'

And then her two large languid eyes
So turned on mine, that—devil take me!
I set the air on fire with sighs,
And was the fool she chose to make me!
Saint Francis would have been deceived
With such an eye and such a hand;
But one week more, and I believed
As much the woman as the sand!

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, Dec. 20.

LIBEL.—SMITH *v.* WHITE.

Mr. GURNEY stated the case. The libel was an imputation of insanity in the *Indian Obs* The plaintiff was Captain of an East Indiaman,

and the defendant on the sailing of the ship expressed his surprise that the Company should trust one of their ships to Capt. Smith, whose defence for cruelty, on a former occasion, was temporary insanity. The libel proceeded to express a hope that there were strait-waistcoats on board, and that there was a fit person on board to take the command in case of such visitation returning during the voyage.

Mr. TALFOURD, for the defendant, urged that it was not from malice, but from misapprehension, this representation had proceeded. No particular injury was proved, and it was disclaimed that there was any truth in the charge. Very light damages would therefore satisfy the case.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 250*l*.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—FOOT *v.* HAYNE.

This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Maria Foote, late of Covent Garden Theatre, against J. Hayne, Esq. of Burderop Park, Wiltshire, and of Upper Grosvenor-street, London.—The damages were laid at 10,000*l*.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated the case for Miss Foote. Mr. Hayne, he said, was a man of fortune, about 23 years of age; and Miss Foote was a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, possessing almost unrivalled powers as an actress. She was the daughter of an officer in the army, who had been the proprietor of the Plymouth theatre; but his hopes having been disappointed in the country, he came to London with his wife and daughter. The young lady made her appearance at Covent-garden theatre, and evinced so much talent, that a permanent engagement was the consequence. About this time, when not more than 17 or 18 years of age, she had the irreparable misfortune to be invited down to Cheltenham, where Colonel Berkeley, the eldest son of Earl Berkeley, a man of property and influence in Gloucestershire, and a passionate admirer of theatrical entertainments, and a performer himself, prevailed on Miss Foote to allow him to perform with her on the night of her benefit. An acquaintance was thus commenced, which ripened into intimacy, and terminated in the ruin of the unhappy young lady. From the first, Colonel Berkeley avowed the most fervent admiration of the person and talents of Miss Foote—professed unbounded affection for her—and made a distinct and positive offer of marriage; but, at the same time stated, that as he was making application to the King for a peerage, he wished the business should be kept secret, for if it were known he had married a woman in her situation of life, it would render the success of his application extremely doubtful. Continuing however his suit to her with great ardour, Miss Foote became warmly attached to him, and after a year of uninterrupted solicitation, she fell a victim to her tenderness and affection. For five years she lived under his protection, during all which time Colonel Berkeley led her to suppose that he would still keep his solemn promise and marry her: she lived with him wholly from affection, for he made her no allowance, and the presents she received did not amount in value to more than 100*l*. All the money she accepted from him was not more than was necessary to defray the expenses which he himself had obliged her to incur. The connexion was no secret. Miss Foote indeed lived in Keppel-street with her parents, but she made annual visits to Berkeley Castle during the recess of the theatre. In 1821, she gave birth to a child by Colonel Berkeley, which birth was concealed by the express desire of the Colonel. In 1823, she became again pregnant by him, and it was then she felt the whole misery of her situation, and wisely resolved that unless the Colonel would give her a written promise of marriage before the birth of the child, she would discontinue all further intercourse with him. This decision was communicated to him. He at first said he would comply with her wishes; but she at length found that it would be folly for her to expect that he would ever make her his wife, and she resolved never to see him again. This was the state of things in June 1824, and she had not seen him since the preceding February. He (the Attorney-General) did not justify the errors his unfortunate client had fallen into; but was it astonishing, that a young, inexperienced girl of 17, should fall a victim to the art, dexterity, and address, of an experienced intriguer? or that she should have yielded to that semblance of kindness and affection, which every "man of the world" can display when his object is to ruin the woman who confides her honour to his keeping? He would now direct the attention of the Jury to the more material parts of the present case. In the spring of 1823, Mr. Hayne first saw Miss Foote at the theatre. Attracted by her beauty and talents, he became deeply enamoured, and anxiously sought her society; but it was not till her benefit was announced that he got an introduction, in order to engage boxes for himself and friends. He then saw her father, at once asked permission to visit his daughter as a suitor, and invited Mr. Foote to his seat in Staffordshire, called Tixall-Hall. Mr. Foote accepted the invitation, but told Mr. Hayne that his daughter was under an engagement to Colonel Berkeley, and till that was brought to an issue, she could not listen to the addresses of another man. Mr. Hayne however persisted in his suite—he called in Keppel-street and spoke to Mrs. Foote on the subject, who informed him, that the affair with Colonel Berkeley would be decided before the termination of Miss Foote's theatrical engagement, and then, if the marriage did not take place, all intercourse would cease, and she should not object to introduce him to her daughter. Mr. Hayne was satisfied. On the 24th of July, Mrs. Foote wrote to him, stating that the affair with Colonel Berkeley was at an end: he immediately proceeded to Keppel-street, solicited Miss Foote for her hand in marriage with the utmost ardour, and pressed his suit with such warmth, that he at length succeeded in obtaining from her a promise of marriage. Miss Foote felt that it was particularly necessary for her to acquaint Mr. Hayne with the past connexion with Colonel Berkeley, and with its consequences; but she had no opportunity during the short interview they had together; indeed some little time was necessary before a female in such a painful situation could prepare herself to make an avowal of such a nature; and she finally determined that the disclosure should be made to him by her mother, when he returned into the country in a few days. This delay was unfortunate for Miss Foote, as it enabled others to cast a shade over her conduct and motives.—The Jury would perhaps be astonished to hear, that although all intercourse had long ceased between Col. Berkeley and Miss Foote, some spy or other conveyed to him all the arrangements made with Mr. Hayne. The Colonel heard that a party was made up for the Opera: he went there, and seeing Miss Foote in the box with Mr. Hayne, he sent him a message by his friend Mr. Maxy, requesting an interview. Mr. Hayne, with his friend Mr. Best, met the Colonel the following day; and at this interview, although Colonel Berkeley had required of Miss Foote that no communication should be made by her to Mr. Hayne of the intimacy that had formerly subsisted between them, every thing relating to it was communicated to him in the most unreserved manner by Colonel Berkeley himself! He told him of the birth of the children, jeered at the idea of his marrying a woman of Miss Foote's habits, and produced a paper which he requested Mr. Hayne to sign, calling upon Miss Foote to say with which of them she would live,—Mr. Hayne or Col. Berkeley! Mr. Hayne refused to sign this infamous document, but resolved on breaking off all connexion with Miss Foote. This account of the interview was given by Mr. Hayne himself, who further stated, that at the close of it, Colonel Berkeley said to him in a scornful, jeering manner, "Well, then, I must go to-night and sleep in Keppel-street, that I may console poor Foote for the disappointment I have occasioned her!" Now Col. Berkeley (said the Attorney-General) well knew, that had he so gone, he would have been refused admittance in Keppel-street. To do any female an injury, was unworthy a man of honour; but to inflict such an injury, after an intercourse of five years, and upon one whose character he had ruined, was conduct on which he could not trust himself to express an opinion. In consequence of this proceeding, Mr. Hayne wrote a note to Miss Foote, renouncing the connexion with her—a very natural course, for which Miss Foote did not at all blame him, nor did he (the Attorney-General:) for though Mr. Hayne must have known the connexion which had existed between her and the Colonel, he could not affirm that he knew that two children had been the consequence of it, and his ignorance of that circumstance at the time of making an engagement with Miss Foote, justified him in renouncing it when the fact reached his knowledge. It was not this, but the subsequent conduct of Mr. Hayne, upon which the present action was grounded. As soon as Miss Foote received Mr. Hayne's note she saw that she had been treacherously dealt with at the meeting; and though she had not the slightest wish to hold him to his engagements, she was anxious by explanation to stand well in his opinion. She accordingly wrote a letter to him, releasing him from them, but soliciting an interview in order to explain her conduct. Mr. Hayne acceded, and met Miss Foote and her mother at the Castle Inn, Marlborough. All this time Miss Foote was closely watched, and Col. Berkeley even procured Lord Wm. Lenox to drive down to Marlborough to prevent the interview! It was too late however; the interview had taken place, and Mr. Hayne expressed his satisfaction at the explanation afforded, though he did not renew his offer of marriage. On Miss Foote's return to London, Mr. Hayne, however, renewed his correspondence with her. It was at this time agreed, that Colonel Berkeley should have the care of his children by Miss Foote; for though she was unwilling to part with them, she knew that their father had the means, which she had not, of providing for them. By this arrangement, the last link of the chain which connected her with Colonel Berkeley was broken for ever; and at this moment Mr. Hayne again presented himself in Keppel-street and unequivocally renewed his former proposal of marriage. This was therefore the deliberate act of a man of mature age, one conversant with the ways of the world, who was fully acquainted with every thing that had occurred between Miss Foote and Colonel Berkeley. The proposal was accepted by her, when Mr. Hayne declared, that he thought she had been scurvily treated by the Colonel, and that no part of her past conduct had lowered her in his opinion. On going into the country, he wrote her a letter for the express purpose of avowing to her friends that he had renewed his offer of marriage, and a further correspondence followed. The day of marriage was fixed for the 6th of September, and he accompanied Miss Foote from Bath to London. He waited on Mr. Robb, who was to be Miss Foote's trustee, in order to arrange the marriage settlements, and proposed 40,000*l*. for that purpose. The Solicitor was instructed to draw out the settlements: they were drawn, and a day appointed for their execution. When that day arrived, Mr. Hayne sent an excuse, appointing another; but on the following morning he sent his legal adviser, Mr. Bebb, to Miss Foote, who left a verbal message at the door, informing her that it was Mr. Hayne's intention never to see her again!—and that too without assigning any sort of reason for his conduct! Miss Foote and her friends were of course greatly astonished at this extraordinary proceeding; but they ascribed it to the influence which certain persons possessed over his mind, who designed him for their dupe. Miss Foote therefore wrote to Mr. Hayne, who met the bearer of the letter, and stated that he was on his way to her residence. He arrived in Keppel-street and told Miss Foote that his friends had locked him up

in a small room, and plied him with liquor to intoxication, but that, on his recovery from its effects, he had escaped from them. His exhausted appearance proved the truth of his story. He remained with Miss Foote during the evening, and promised to attend her in the morning to execute the marriage settlements.—The Jury would easily imagine the anxiety of Miss Foote under all these circumstances. A young lady had arrived from the country to act as bridesmaid, and her other friends were all assembled to meet the bridegroom, but he neither made his appearance nor sent any message to account for his absence! Hour after hour passed away—no message—no bridegroom—no communication of any sort! At three in the afternoon, Miss Foote dispatched a servant with a note to Long's Hotel. This servant was decoyed into a private room by Mr. Carter, Mr. Hayne's present Attorney, and there locked in! In a short time he was liberated, and informed that Mr. Hayne had set out for Bath—but the man was insulted—his mistress was laughed at—the grossest insinuations were thrown out upon both; but no motive was assigned for the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Hayne and his advisers. After a lapse of six days, and in a state of mind not to be described, the consequence of this unprovoked and cruel treatment, Miss Foote addressed the following letter to Mr. Hayne:—

"*Saturday, Sept.* 11.

"My dearest Hayne,—For six long days and sleepless nights have I been hourly in the expectation that you would redeem that promise which your sacred word of honour is pledged to perform. I cannot resist any longer the desire I have entertained throughout this eventful week, to make you acquainted with the feelings that have agitated me. Your extraordinary conduct in leaving me in the manner you have, has thrown me into a state of distress that may be conceived—I will not attempt to express it: but I have still such faith in you, that I cannot, I will not for a moment suppose it is your own act; and although you are at present separated from me, I cannot believe but that your heart and thoughts are still with me. If I have come to a right conclusion, let me conjure you to resist with becoming pride the idea that Mr. Hayne is not capable of judging for himself; and in your cool moments I am persuaded good sense will whisper to you that selfish motives and those alone have influenced the honourable advisers by whom you are now beset. Gracious God! can my dearest Hayne be content to allow such persons to use coercion to restrain him from following the dictates of his own heart? Be upon your guard, for be assured such persons, with such interested views to actuate them, will not hesitate to have your restraint of such a character, that your own good sense, or friends' interference, may be too late to save you from. Remember, my dearest Hayne, it was at your desire that our intended nuptials were announced in all the newspapers to take place on Monday last. Think of this, and at the same time conceive, if you can, what a wound my feelings have experienced, and how little I have deserved it. If you are the man of honour I believe you to be, you will not lose another moment in fulfilling your engagement. Your last words when we parted on Sunday night, I am persuaded you do not forget. I shall remember them to the latest period of my life. You said 'May God strike me dead if ever I consent to separate myself from you!' You also desired me not to receive any communication whatever but from yourself. I shall strictly attend to that request. I wait, with an anxiety not easily expressed, for a letter from you. Do not disappoint me on Monday. Farewell, my dearest Hayne, and believe in the affection of your faithfully attached "Maria."

"May God strike me dead," (continued the Attorney-General) "if ever I consent to separate myself from you!" These are the expressions; and you see, Gentlemen of the Jury, that in his answer to this letter he does not deny the use of a single word of them. Under what feelings, I will ask, must this letter have been written? It must have been written under the idea that Mr. Hayne was influenced improperly by those who were around him, and that if he considered what was due to his own character and honour, he would retrace the paths which he had trod, and would renew the engagements he ought never to have violated. You shall now see the answer he wrote to it—for I will read it to you—this is the excuse he makes.—The Attorney-General then read the following letter:—

"*Burderop, Sunday morning, Sept.* 13.

"My dearest Maria,—You are perfectly correct in supposing that my heart and thoughts are still with you. It is impossible, however I may be censured, that I can divest myself of the feelings of affection which I have from the earliest period of our acquaintance borne towards you; and believe me still sincere when I assure you that 'my own inclination will never allow me to be separated from you;' but the world, my dearest Maria, is of difficulty extreme to manage, and however we may be flattered that we can divest ourselves of opinion, yet reflection and example every day prove the fallaciousness of such ideas. Why was it that our unlucky stars threw us in the way of each other, but to make us miserable? for so I am; and much do I struggle with opinions not my own, half convinced that prejudice ought not to influence love and esteem."—[Our unlucky stars threw us in the way of each other! Why all the solicitations were on the part of Mr. Hayne! He it was who requested to be enlisted among Miss Foote's admirers at the time when she considered herself engaged to Colonel Berkeley! He it was, who, when Colonel Berkeley had betrayed to him his connexion with her, and when she had released him from the engagements into which he had unwarily entered, had voluntarily reiterated and renewed them! He it was, who now talked of "our unlucky stars throwing us in the way of each other;" and yet every thing had proceeded from himself. He had sought Miss Foote, not she him; she had not courted his acquaintance, but had only yielded to be his after his earnest and long repeated solicitations. The letter then went on]—"Judge by your own feelings, which I trace in every line of your kind letter, what mine are: resolved at one moment to sacrifice friends to affection, yet not daring to risk the chance of unhappiness by doing an act which both of us may hereafter repent. From that fatal confession of Col. Berkeley's until now, I knew not half my acquaintance; but to judge by the letters, anonymous and otherwise, which I daily receive, it would be supposed I am of consequence to the State. My honour is yet in your hands; do you not, with your good sense, perceive the dilemma we are in? I cannot, will not, lose you, but wait the mediation and advice of some good spirit to determine for both of us. Adieu, most affectionately and devotedly yours, "J. Hayne."

The Attorney-General then informed the Jury, that he would not fatigue them by reading the other letters which had passed between these parties. He would merely state that after a short interval Mr. Hayne again renewed his addresses to Miss Foote—fixed another day for their marriage—repeated his visits to her—and led her to believe that he would prove himself the man of honour she had supposed him. The 27th of September was appoined for Mr. Hayne's union. On the previous Saturday, Mr. Hayne purchased the licence, and delivered it to Miss Foote. He saw her again on the Sunday, and then he requested permission to wait upon her on the following day. On the morning of that day, Mr. Manning, instead of Mr. Hayne, called on Miss Foote with a letter he was about to read to them:—

"Dear Foote—I have been so truly wretched last night from a variety of contending feelings, that I feel perfectly unequal to the task of seeing you personally on the subject, which my friend Mr. Manning is authorized by me to break to you. The tide of family influence, strengthened by many unhappy circumstances, is so strong against my pursuing our late treaty, that I am compelled, most painfully, though reluctantly, to relinquish it.—Your's, very truly, "J. Hayne."

So here again, continued the Attorney-General, after this defendant had again fixed a day for his marriage, he again runs off without assigning any cause, and on the very day when he had promised to execute the settlements, sends her the letter I have just read! What opinion are you to entertain of an individual who could act in this cruel and cold-blooded manner to an unfortunate woman? Are any terms too strong to characterize the infamy of such conduct? To this last address Miss Foote sent an answer, being the last communication which ever passed between them. Before I read that letter, I must beg leave to read the letter which Mr. Hayne wrote to Miss Foote on the Wednesday after their marriage was to have taken place. It was as follows:

"*Wednesday night, Sept.* 29, 1824, 10 *o'clock.*

"My dearest Maria,—We know each other well. With all my faults you have ever respected my honour. I entreat of you to grant me an interview to-morrow morning any where but in Keppel-street. My love for you is unabated, and my great anxiety is to convince you of the sincerity of yours, most affectionately and most sincerely, J. Hayne."

"*Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, Wednesday evening.*"

The Attorney-General then continued:—Mr. Hayne sends this letter by a porter to Miss Foote at 10 o'clock at night. Having been allowed to renew his addresses to her repeatedly, he has the presumption to require that she will allow them to be renewed once more; but not in her own house—not under the protection of her natural guardians—not in the presence of her own family; but under the control and influence of other persons, for what purpose I cannot conceive, and will not insinuate. To this last letter Miss Foote sent the following answer:—

"Your conduct is as inconsistent as it is cruel and unjust. Good God, is this your mode of proving your professed love and regard? Was it not enough to fix one day for our nuptials, and then leave me in the dreadful uncertainty and suspense I had to endure through the whole of that day? But no—you ask forgiveness—you plead that you are not a free agent, and you are again admitted. Your first thought was to repair, as far as you could, this injury. You then procure a licence, and fix another day—you propose Monday to sign the necessary papers; and then, to my horror and your shame be it spoken, you make an excuse as frivolous as the former, and conclude by saying, you were unalterably determined to sacrifice me, and with it your honour and good name.

"After this, is it to be endured that you could seek an interview with me on any terms, until this last sad act was repaired? And yet, to my horror, suffering with a painful illness, brought on by your cruelty, and confined to my bed, you have the bad taste (I use a very mild term) to ask an interview away from my family and friends! My first impulse led me not to reply to such a letter; but willing to believe (however improbable) that such conduct has not proceeded from the natural impulse of your own heart, but was directed by the bad advisers that surround you, I say I will once more consent to see you, but it will be in the presence of my family. I hope I shall be sufficiently composed to make that convenient on Saturday. Your afflicted "Maria."

I would ask, continued the Learned Gentleman, whether anything can be more mild and gentle than this letter? After the cruel manner in which she had been treated, could anything be more tender, I will even say more affectionate? Mark, however, his answer to it:—

"*Thursday, Sept.* 30, 1824.

"Although my past and present conduct may merit your censure, yet it cannot your cruel, ungenerous, and unkind letter. Twice have I perused

it, and deplore to trace such inveterate hatred in every line." [Inveterate hatred! Where is a trace, a vestige, the shadow of a shade of it to be found in Miss Foote's letter? But to proceed]—"I may have acted inconsistently, but never have I injured you." [Never have I injured you! Can you believe it possible, that any man with his senses about him could sit down to write such a sentence, after being guilty of all the treatment I have detailed to you? But Mr. Hayne proceeds]—"Never have I injured you, which your cool reflections hereafter will convince you of. Farewell! for ever farewell! "J. HAYNE."

So that this letter is made the ground for this solemn and eternal separation. Hatred in every line of it! Farewell, for ever farewell! This is the termination of the correspondence between the two parties to this suit, but still it is not the termination of the case which I have to prove against the defendant; for I will show you, from the subsequent conduct of Mr. Hayne, what were his real sentiments respecting his own behaviour. The Learned Gentlemen then proceeded to state, that the whole of this transaction between Mr. Hayne and Miss Foote was blazoned abroad in the newspapers. Mr. Hayne was even himself the author of one or two articles which appeared. The Learned Counsel, after commenting for some time upon these paragraphs, and showing their utter falsehood, said, that it was necessary for him to allude to a fact, which they might perhaps conceive to be more extraordinary than any yet stated. One of the days appointed by Mr. Hayne for his marriage was the 6th of September. On the 5th Mr. Hayne passed the evening in Miss Foote's society, and left her with a promise of meeting her the next morning, to execute the settlements, and to complete the marriage. What would they think when he informed them, that on the evening of the 4th, only the very day before he was making all these solemn assurances of love and affection to her, his attorney, Mr. W. Carter, had gone to the chambers of his learned friend near him (Mr. Scarlett), to give him a general retainer in any case for breach of promise of marriage that Miss Foote might institute against him? Was it necessary to make any comment on such behaviour? Did not the bare statement of it hold up the party who had been guilty of it to greater infamy than any terms of reprehension which he could possibly make use of?—The Attorney-General here alluded to the conduct of Miss Foote's father, and mentioned his having borrowed 1500*l.* of Mr. Hayne, for the purpose of advancement in the army. He begged the Jury to remember, that this sum was not advanced for Miss Foote, that she had nothing to do with it, and that her father was bound to repay it. He then appealed to them on the subject of damages. Miss Foote, he said, had received from Mr. Hayne presents to the amount of 1,000*l.* Her engagement at the theatre amounted to 1,000*l.* a year, including her benefit. In the expectation of becoming the wife of the defendant, she had given it up. She had laid out considerable sums in purchasing dresses for her wedding. She had also disposed of her theatrical wardrobe—a species of property which, if she returned to the stage, would be of great value to her. Her carriage, too, had been altered, under the immediate orders of the defendant; but for these expences she demanded no reparation. They were bound, however, to look at her engagement at Covent-garden, and to give her a full remuneration to the extent of her loss in that respect. He would here ask them to consider what was the loss that the plaintiff had more particularly sustained in this instance. It was the rank and station which she would have occupied as the defendant's wife, participating in the enjoyment of his great property in England and the West Indies. He was bound to have fulfilled his engagements towards her: if he had, she would have obtained possession of his rank, station, and property; as he had not, he was bound to give her adequate reparation for what she had lost. Again, he had agreed to settle 40,000*l.* on her: if she had survived him with children by him, she would have been entitled to the interest of that money for her life; if she had survived him without children, she would have been entitled to the absolute disposal of full one half of it. This property she had lost by his non-performance of his contract, and for this he was also bound to make her reparation. To him it appeared that his client had lost much more than the whole amount of damages laid in the declaration. He would now leave them to declare what reparation his client ought to receive for having been thus held up to public notoriety, and thus made the victim of public obloquy. "Look at the case," said the Learned Gentleman, "like men of sense and understanding, and I have no doubt that we shall all be satisfied with the impartiality of your decision."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then called several witnesses, the first of whom was *Mrs. Foote*, the mother of the plaintiff, who gave her evidence in a very low tone of voice. She corroborated many of the statements made by the Attorney-General, and put in many letters and notes, chiefly from Mr. Hayne to herself, husband, and daughter, and some from the latter to Mr. Hayne.—Mrs. Foote deposed, that after the meeting at Marlborough, Mr. Hayne requested Miss Foote not to return to the theatre, offered to be her banker, and told her not to distress herself about money affairs; that her daughter declined this offer; that subsequently she distributed her theatrical wardrobe among her friends, and declined an engagement at the theatre, at Mr. Hayne's express desire. On her cross-examination, Mrs. Foote stated that Miss Foote was 26 years of age last June; that Mr. Foote kept an hotel at Exeter, had become a bankrupt, and was involved in a Chancery-suit; that Miss Foote copied all the letters which passed between her and Mr. Hayne; that she (the witness) saw and approved of them, but she did not think her husband saw any of them; that when her daughter went to Berkeley Castle, she generally went with her, but sometimes her husband went, and at others, a lady; that her husband did not know of the birth of her daughter's first child, and that she had been very ill used by Colonel Berkeley.—Mrs. Foote's examination lasted four hours, which she sustained without apparent exhaustion.

Mr. Foote was in attendance, but he was not called.

Mr. G. H. Robins, of Covent-garden, was next examined: he stated, among other things, that Mr. Hayne made in his presence some strong observations respecting Miss Foote's seduction by Col. Berkeley, adding, that it had not altered his mind, for he was quite sure that Miss Foote's mind was uncorrupted.

Two or three other witnesses having been examined, the case for the Plaintiff was closed.

Mr. SCARLETT addressed the Jury for the Defendant. He spoke of the prepossessions in favour of the Plaintiff, in consequence of her personal beauty and theatrical attractions—and of the skill with which her case had been prepared, so much so indeed, that the Plaintiff herself, in the midst of her love and disappointments, had taken copies of all the letters she had sent to a thoughtless, extravagant, and infatuated young man, who had got rid of 100,000*l.* in a few months! The Jury had heard much respecting Colonel Berkeley; and it seemed a little singular, that instead of proceeding against the man who had seduced Miss Foote under a promise of marriage, and who had afterwards abandoned her to the scorn of the world, she had singled out a foolish, extravagant, and heedless youth, as her victim. No doubt, there were persons who looked upon such men as their natural prey—who considered it as in the order of nature that they should be taken in—who considered them destined, if in a crowd, to have their pockets picked; if in a horse-race, to lose their wager; if in a fight, to be outwitted; if at a gambling-table, to be utterly undone: but it was somewhat new, when the victim was bound to the altar, to call on a Judge and Jury to officiate at the sacrifice. He trusted that the Jury would not allow themselves to be degraded to such an office—that they would not allow their prepossessions in favour of this bewitching woman to bias their judgments, nor the activity of her friends to mislead them; but they would weigh soberly the facts proved, and not give a farthing more by way of damages than her individual conduct in the individual case would justify. Mr. Hayne attained the age of 21 only in September, 1823, when he became possessed of a large fortune. A little before that time he had the misfortune to become acquainted with Mr. Foote, and invited him to his house. Of course Mr. Foote's beautiful daughter became the subject of discourse; the fancy of the young man was inflamed; he was introduced to the public favourite, and was smitten by her charms. He proposed marriage; but, desirable as the offer was, it was then impossible to accept it. Miss Foote was then with child by the man under whose protection she had lived for five years; and to the seat of that man she went—not alone, indeed!—oh no—that would be indecorous: she never committed a *faux pas* but under the protection of her parents; never went to Berkeley Castle but with her papa or mamma, or sometimes both, to guard her purity and fame! She, therefore, put off Mr. Hayne for the present; went out of town in March with her good mother to lie in at Tunbridge-Wells, under the name of Forbes, and left her good father in town as a channel of communication with her wealthy lover. On the 4th of June she returned—her month scarcely expired—and Mr. Hayne had immediate notice of her arrival. On the 28th of June, an offer of marriage was made by Mr. Hayne, and instantly accepted. The next day those facts, of which he was ignorant, were communicated to him: he wisely resolved to see her no more, and as wisely left town, feeling that in flight was his only safety. But what followed? The lady and her mother obtained an interview, and procured from his infatuation a renewal of his promises. Then followed all the rest—the vacillation, the change of purpose, and the appointment of times of marriage—which it was impossible to justify, and which could be accounted for only by the strength of passion on the one side, and the perpetual exercise of art and fascination on the other. Such was the case presented by the plaintiff: he would now state that case, which, on the part of the defendant, he was instructed to prove. The father, who had been in the army—the manager, and bankrupt innkeeper—thought Mr. Hayne a gull fit for his purpose, whom having once booked, it would be folly to set loose. (*A laugh.*) Mr. Hayne had a private box at the theatre, to which the family resorted, and there the intimacy was strengthened, until, fascinated by the daughter, he proposed marriage. To accept him was impossible; for what a discovery would be left to the bridal night! He was told, therefore, that she was engaged to Colonel Berkeley; but never apprised of the visits to Berkeley Castle, nor allowed to have the least idea of the situation into which she had fallen. Still he was encouraged to believe that the engagement would either be speedily fulfilled or broken off; and he was prepared for the absence of Miss Foote by statements of her delicate lungs, and inability to bear the heated atmosphere of a theatre. Mr. Foote was the person who first knew Mr. Hayne, who introduced him to his family, and why had not his friend dared to put him into the box? Because he knew that, in his cross-examination, a great part of the case so dexterously put together must have been shattered into pieces. What would the Jury think if, in that box, Mr. Foote had confessed that he himself made a corrupt bargain with Colonel Berkeley for his daughter? He (Mr. Scarlett) did not say it was so; but he should have liked to ask the question. He, however, was kept back, though he had been the agent in the whole transaction. In one of his letters he told Mr. Hayne, that if he married his daughter, he would have "one of the most amiable tempered, prudent,

and accomplished wives that ever existed." Who was the man who wrote this? He who had conducted her to Berkeley Castle, where alone she was permitted to receive the embraces of Colonel Berkeley—Here let the Jury pause, and ask—Did they believe it was ever intended by Mr. and Mrs. Foote voluntarily to reveal their daughter's true character? Did they believe this father and mother had made up their minds to acknowledge that they had been the panders to their daughter's dishonour, and had taken her by the hand and led her to the bed of the paramour? No! It was impossible to believe they intended to reveal the truth, at least until the fascination was too complete to be broken, and the victim was in the condition of the bird ready to fall into the serpent's mouth. On the 29th the discovery was made; Miss Foote opened a correspondence, the professed object of which was to justify herself, but the real object of which was, by procuring an interview, to rekindle the passion of the man on whom she knew her charms had already exerted so extraordinary an influence. She knew the probable effect of an interview well. The first art of women—nay, not art, but an instinct of nature—taught them to discover, as by intuition, when men were smitten by their charms, and how to improve the advantage. And this lady, who was well skilled in all the symbols of passion—who had studied and represented human feeling in a variety of forms—who was an adept in the soft science she practised, saw that she had made an impression on Mr. Hayne not easily obliterated, and thought, justly, if she could but see him his love would revive. Had he been wise, he would have refused; for what man—much less what man of Mr. Hayne's age and character—could resist the charms and the attractions of a most lovely and bewitching woman? "Even," said Mr. Scarlett, "my Learned Friend, the Attorney-General, at his advanced period of life—not age, certainly, but maturity—if exposed to the same fascinations, would not, perhaps, have given a promise of marriage, but would have been very likely to make a great fool of himself." (*Great laughter, in which the Attorney-General heartily joined.*) What man could resist the idea that he awakened love—real, genuine, disinterested—in one of the most captivating women of her age? The scheme succeeded. Miss Foote, accompanied by her mother, went to Marlborough, and the interview took place. There she worked on his feelings to take an interest in the winding up of her affairs with Colonel Berkeley. It was skilfully managed, and met with the success it deserved. At last the affairs with Colonel Berkeley were settled; and at this moment she chose the opportunity for telling Mr. Hayne, that being quite free from every other connection, she could no longer receive his visits. He was astonished at this; and rather than give up her society he renewed his proposal, and was immediately accepted. Of the rest of his conduct it was impossible to say anything in commendation, though it might be easily understood. Its inconsistency resulted from the struggles of passion and of sense—from feelings which in the presence of their object hurried him into entire forgetfulness of all interest and duty, but which in her absence gave way to the plain dictates of the understanding, and the earnest expostulations of his friends. He himself made the lady herself the judge whether he ought to proceed, and reposed his honour in her hands. And who was it wrote thus, and to whom? A young man of 22, desperately enamoured of the object of his regard, to a woman of 26, well versed in human life, and knowing well what stuff our nature is made of. Even the Attorney-General admitted that there was no "romantic feeling" in this case—no fine sensibility wounded; but he claimed only a compensation for the loss of an establishment for life. What was that loss? Were they only to consider the rent-roll, and not the chance of happiness? Was it nothing that she and Mr. Hayne must have parted, as soon as satiety had succeeded to passion, or both have been wretched? What damages could she claim for the violation of that promise, made when her youngest child was not a month old? Was not her object apparent from first to last? Why, but to accomplish it, was she ready to give up her children—one an infant of three months in its cradle—without stipulation for the right to see them again? Was it not, that she might fly unincumbered to her new lover? Even if a man could overlook her previous degradation—could fancy that he succeeded to a heart occupied by another for five years—could consent to take shame and infamy for his portion, and abandon his friends and his hopes, still he must have revolted from such an act by a mother. Could there be a spark of feeling in a connection formed directly after such a sacrifice? Here was a consummate actress—taught, when yet a child, to speak the language of passion in that character which a modest woman would blush to hear—becoming the mistress of a gentleman of fortune under the sanction of her parents, and bearing him children—who fascinated a thoughtless, extravagant, young man; held him in suspense while she was delivered of a child, and made arrangements with her former lover—and all the while kept copies of the letters she wrote to him! There was a prudence seldom seen in affairs of love! Was it not clear she had a double object—that she had an eye to marriage or an action—to matrimony or a matter of money? (*A laugh.*) Let the Jury consider what they would give to a virtuous woman, and pause before they confounded the most salutary distinctions by a verdict. Let them not think she had lost anything even by the experience she had brought on herself; the stage was still open; and whatever might be the issue of the cause, her first appearance would be her most splendid benefit. Even while the negotiation went on, she and her family obtained what they could; she gave her consent to the proposition that the 1,150*l.* advanced to her father should remain as a deposit for the damages in this action; and she had received presents which were valued at nearly 1,000*l.* Had she not obtained nearly as much as she ought to claim? Could it be believed that if Colonel Berkeley had really promised marriage, she would not have sued him, so able as he was to pay, and so far stronger a case as she could have made out against him? True, this young man, so unfortunate as easily to be possessed of fortune, cast on the world to be deluded and betrayed, had been snatched by his friends from the connection into which he would have rushed but for their interference and aid. Happily for him—happily for them—happily even for Miss Foote, their efforts had not been made in vain; for what woman could be blessed with a dishonoured husband? It was painful to him to speak of any lady, and especially of one endowed with talents and attractions like the plaintiff, as he had been forced to do of her—he had no wish to wound her feelings; but he must ask the Jury, if they saw in this affair nothing but a calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence—if they were convinced that Miss Foote had no affection for the defendant, and that her virtue and honour had been blasted and destroyed by her own parents, they would not assist in sacrificing a man selected as a victim; but who, as he asserted, "had done her no injury." It was true, she had been too cunning to allow him to injure her in the way to which allusion was made; she had lost nothing she ought ever to have gained or struggled for; and therefore he trusted they would think the justice of the case satisfied by very slender damages.

Many more letters were then put in and read—after which, one witness was called, *Mr. Anthony Mercati.* He said that he knew Mr. Hayne's mother, and remembered an interview between that lady and her son about the intended marriage, when she expressed her warm disapprobation of the connection.

The Attorney-General then replied to the evidence for the defendant. He begged to direct the attention of the Jury, in the first instance to the fact, that Mr. Hayne was now ready to protect his purse by sacrificing his character and his name, by showing how he could barter both in reduction of the damages incurred by his own misconduct. Here was a young man, reared at Eton, afterwards spending three or four years in the busy circles of Paris, since that residing in England, at hotels at the west end of the town, associating with Mr. Best, and other gentlemen equally ripe in the affairs of the world, and not likely to leave an associate in ignorance upon such matters; and yet they were told of his ignorance of life! Then let them look at his cautious correspondence and negociation with Miss Foote, and ask themselves, as honest men, if this could be the raw young man, unversed in the wiles of mankind, which his Counsel had this day represented him to be. Oh, then the act of abandonment was not Mr. Hayne's, they had also heard, but the imperative interposition of the ladies of his family. Did they (the ladies) get him drunk, to induce him to overlook his solemn engagements?—or was it not more likely that this degrading influence was exercised by some of his companions, who felt that if an alliance took place with any sensible woman, they would lose the prey of which otherwise they thought they were assured? But his Learned Friend called the lady heartless, because she had resigned her infant children to Colonel Berkeley. Who could blame her, when she thought herself on the brink of a more honourable alliance, and when she must have known that she would not be denied a future opportunity of seeing these children? He warned the Jury against mixing up the two sets of letters in this cause—the father's and the daughter's. Was Miss Foote to be divested of her claims because her father had acted imprudently. Mr. Hayne, it was said, should have been told of her previous connexion with Colonel Berkeley. Why, when, at the time alluded to, there was an actually subsisting promise of marriage between Miss Foote and the Colonel, which the the family did not intend to determine until after the 24th of June? He would not defend Mr. Foote's conduct throughout, but in this instance he could not have acted otherwise than he had done. Then it was said, if there must be an action for a breach of promise, why not have proceeded against Colonel Berkeley? Why the reason was obvious, that having admitted Mr. Hayne's addresses, she could not with any grace have turned round upon the Colonel in the manner insinuated. The Attorney-General then commented in detail upon the epistolary evidence, and pointed out that after each abrupt interruption of the correspondence with Miss Foote, it was Mr. Hayne himself who had renewed the negotiation, and pressed it again and again upon Miss Foote, with every apparent show of affection, and threw upon others the blame of all the impediments which he said had marred his hopes. Was such a man, then, to tell a Jury that he was deceived, deluded, and enticed into an engagement of this sort? There was nothing in the whole case, on the part of the Plaintiff, which did not show her to be a lady of feeling, honour, and delicacy; and was she to be consigned to disgrace, and have her health and character blighted, by the whims, the spurning neglect, and the scorn of such a man as Mr. Hayne? He called upon the Jury to award compensation, by way of damages, to Miss Foote, for the loss of that rank in society which Mr. Hayne held out to her—for the shame and exposure she had endured by his misconduct—for the loss of the marriage settlement intended for her; and to sooth the wounded feelings of an injured woman.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott requested the Jury to consider, that they were to estimate the amount of damages, not upon the statement of Learned Counsel, but upon a calm investigation of the facts in evidence before them. It could not be endured, he said, that a man should be bound to marry a lady, by virtue of a promise made antecedent to a discovery that the lady had had two children by another gentleman. It was quite clear that if the lady meant to have acted honourably towards a gentleman coming forward with matrimonial proposals, she was bound to have disclosed to him, before she accepted his offer, the particulars of her previous situation. Where the defendant, however, had committed himself, was in the re-

newal of the intercourse, after he became in possession of the lady's actual situation. The final breaking off was probably occasioned by the persevering dislike of the defendant's family to the proposed connexion. However, be that as it may, he had incurred a legal responsibility throughout the latter part of his intercourse with the Plaintiff. The defendant had been represented as a very young man, of great wealth, his presents to the lady had been liberal, and were by her valued at 800*l.* or 1,000*l.*, and he had also been liberal in a loan to her father. The Jury were called upon to say, from a dispassionate review of the case, what damages the Plaintiff ought to receive by way of compensation for the injury she had sustained. They ought not to overlook her previous situation, and the probable effect it was likely to have against her matrimonial prospects. It was likewise extraordinary, if what they had heard were true, that the promise of marriage made by Colonel Berkeley should not have been prosecuted as well as this. The question of damages, however, was one exclusively for the consideration of the Jury, and with them he would leave it, after merely recommending a temperate, and, at the same time, a just estimate.

The Jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and upon their return delivered in a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, *Three Thousand Pounds*. A loud expression of satisfaction was given by the friends of the Plaintiff when the verdict was recorded.—The case occupied the Court from half-past nine o'clock in the morning until twenty minutes to nine at night.—The crowd in the Court was excessive, and it was some time before order could be obtained when the doors were opened in the morning, in consequence of the sudden rush in of the multitude.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

THE KING, *v.* J. W. PARKINS.

This was an action for perjury. Mr. Parkins appeared to defend himself, and took a place among the Barristers, but he was ordered by the Judge to remove to the floor of the Court; which he did. The charge of perjury rose out of a former trial, at which Mr. Parkins swore, that he had not been desired to leave the Editor's room at the *Morning Herald Office*, previously to his being turned out of it by force. Several witnesses now deposed that he had been so desired; and after Mr. SCARLETT had been heard for the prosecution, and Mr. PARKINS had addressed the Court in his own defence,—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE told the jury that the charge was of a most serious nature, and ought to be made out to their entire satisfaction. The material point was the denial of Mr. Parkins that he had been desired to leave the room before the violence was used towards him. On this two questions arose—1st, was he so desired? and 2d, if he was, had he sworn the contrary wilfully and from corrupt motive? It was evident that he was a man of hasty temper; and such persons were not unfrequently misled without intending deliberate falsehood. If the statement of the defendant was true, he was, of course, entitled to an acquittal; if wilfully false, he must be convicted; but if, though incorrect, it was not designedly feigned, they ought still to find him not guilty.

The Jury consulted for five minutes, and then returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*. Loud, but partial, applause followed, which was immediately repressed by the CHIEF JUSTICE.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—On Monday, *Mr. Ventura* underwent another examination. Sir James Colborne was present, and he stated, that in 1791, he married at Limerick, Frances Henrietta Green (the lady whom Mr. Ventura subsequently married). The Magistrate, upon this evidence adjourned the case till legal proof of this marriage can be obtained from Ireland, and Mr. Ventura was remanded to Coldbath-fields prison. It will be remembered, that on his first examination, Mr. Ventura contended, that when he contracted the marriage with Lady Colborne, her husband, Sir James Colborne, was alive, and that consequently that marriage being void, his marriage with Mrs. Bartlett was valid.

On Thursday, *Cornelius Wood* was brought up for re-examination, on the charge of robbing and violating Mary Ayre. The prisoner appears to be about twenty-two years of age. The prosecutrix is about twenty-six years of age, of a muscular form. The principal facts relative to the outrage appeared in our last. Circumstances have since transpired which corroborate the previous account. All the witnesses were bound over. So little impression did the situation in which he was placed make on Wood's mind, that when he retired he laughed on seeing an acquaintance in the office.

UNION-HALL.

On Tuesday, *Wm. Keats* was charged with assaulting his wife. It appeared that they kept a lodging-house in Elliott's-row, Southwark; and that on Monday evening, on Mr. Keats's going home, he found the lodger, the Rev. Mr. Vaux, drinking wine with his wife. This so exasperated him, that he beat her most dreadfully in his rage, and strewed the room with the wrecks of the furniture, which he demolished with infinite fury.—Mr. Keats now expressed his contrition for the assault, and was proceeding to give some explanation respecting the intimacy subsisting between the parson and his wife, when the Magistrate observed, that he had heard quite enough to call upon him to put in bail for the assault; and remarked, that the defendant might be mistaken with respect to the nature of the Reverend Gentleman's visit to his wife, for it might have been to administer some spiritual consolation to her.—The Defendant sighed, and shook his head!—About an hour after, Mrs. Keats came and supplicated the Magistrate to discharge her husband without bail.—The application was refused.

The same day, a singular investigation took place respecting a robbery committed at the house of Mr. Whitmee, Wellington-terrace, Backfriars-road. Some robbers, when the family were at the theatre, on Thursday week, got in and stole money and other property to the amount of more than 300*l.* Two officers were sent to discover the thieves, when they found that Mrs. Whitmee had actually been with them and warned them of their danger! Some other strange disclosures took place, during which Mr. Whitmee seemed in great agitation and struck his forehead several times.—Mrs. Whitmee, on being interrogated, confessed that she knew the two reputed thieves; and the Magistrate lamented that nothing could be done under such peculiar circumstances.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest was held in Great Wild-street, on the body of *Elizabeth Bates*, aged 20. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased had held a respectable situation in a family near Covent-Garden, which she had left, in consequence of pregnancy. She lately took lodgings with a Mrs. Lewis in Drury-Lane, and appeared exceedingly depressed in mind. She went to Leicester, and returned on Thursday week, looking exceedingly wild and haggard. Her brother was sent for. She said to him "I have good news—aunt and uncle are well; your sweetheart is also well, and sends her love; but my ——" Here she stopped, and said "I have bad news for you too." Her brother asked her what it was, and stamping her foot to the ground, she hysterically exclaimed, "Why, my cruel faithless William is married!" and then fainted. On being aroused, she became very sick, and continued saying, "Oh! Mrs. Lewis, what must I have felt, on getting off the coach, to meet him and his wife? I pity her, and God forgive him. I wish I had died before I knew it; but it will soon be all over with me. Was it not cruel of him to send for me?" Mrs. Lewis endeavoured to console her, but she became very ill, and was placed on the bed. Mrs. Lewis thought the sickness might have been produced by travelling; she therefore left her for a short time, and on returning the deceased seemed scarcely able to speak from excessive crying; and, calling witness to the bedside, said she would not have gone down to Leicester at all, only the young man had written, saying how fond he was, and desired her to come down when she lost her situation, and he would marry her, saying he knew her state, and would be honourable. In consequence of this, she had thrown up her situation; and, on seeing him at Leicester, he laughed and passed, not pretending to know her. In about an hour after, she again sent for Mrs. Lewis, and said, "Mrs. Lewis, what was I to do, without a home to put my head into, among strangers, and on being laughed at by him who so often swore to protect me? I felt the weight of my misfortune, and found myself so desolate, that on getting off the coach this morning—and, oh God, forgive me for it—but what was I to do?—I—oh—I swallowed arsenic and laudanum." [Here some of the Jurors burst into tears.]—In a few minutes after the deceased closed her eyes, and with an ejaculation to Heaven for mercy to "her William," became insensible, and soon expired.—Noah Bates, the brother, who seemed overwhelmed with affliction, said he knew of his sister being attached to some young man, a clerk, but he never thought that intimacy had gone to such a length.—The Coroner said, it was evident the poor girl had been "lured from her native home" by some profligate villain, who, after causing her ruin, had sported with her feelings, and made the whole attendant train of misfortunes caused by his villainy the subject of an unfeeling jest.—The Jury deliberated for a few minutes, and then found that "The deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary derangement."

EXECUTION.—On Monday, *Thomas Coombs* (who had on Saturday been found guilty at the Kent Assizes of the murder of Thomas Morgan, the gardener, at Beckenham) underwent the sentence of the law at Penenden Heath. He denied that he was guilty of the murder, and said it was the reward of 100*l.* that did for him.—The facts adduced on his trial did not differ from those already given in the Police Reports: they were circumstantial, but sufficiently proved the guilt of the wretched criminal.

MARRIAGES.

At Wesel, in Prussia, Sir W. Congreve, Bart. M.P. to Isabella, relict of the late H. N. M'Evoy, Esq.

On the 22d inst. at Cuckfield, Peter Erle, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. J. F. Fearon, Vicar of Cuckfield.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult. in Italy, Henry Viscount St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, Baron of Battersea, of Lydiard-park, Wiltshire. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Henry St. John (now Lord Bolingbroke). His present Lordship married a sister of Sir John Mildmay.

On Friday week, at Ruscombe-house, Berks, the Dowager Lady Sherborne, aged 71.

On the 19th inst. Wm. Marmaduke Sellon, Esq. of Harlsden-green, Middlesex, for many years a magistrate of that county.

On the 17th inst. in consequence of being run against by a horse in the Kent-road, Mr. Wm. S. T. Baughan, upwards of 30 years a clerk in the Bank.

On Saturday week, at Lambeth, William Rose Haworth, Esq.

Colonel Des Barre, late Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island, at the advanced age of 102 years.

On the 13th inst. in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Francis Blisset, comedian, many years one of the most popular actors of the Bath Theatre.

On the 17th inst. in New Ormond-street, Robert Fleetwood, Esq. recently of the Victualling Office.

At Throckley Fell, Ann Jamieson, aged 102. She was one of the greatest spinners of the North. She has, in the last 12 months, spun upwards of 40 yards of cloth, although she has been blind upwards of three years; and it was with great difficulty she could be kept from her wheel on the day of her death.

DRURY-LANE.—To-morrow, Pizarro. And Harlequin and the Talking Bird, the Singing Tress, and Golden Waters.—Tuesday, Der Freischutz.—Wednesday, the Fatal Dowry, by Massinger.

COVENT-GARDEN.—To-morrow, George Barnwell. And Harlequin and the Dragon of Wantly; or, More of More Hall.—Tuesday, John Bull.—Wednesday, Der Freischutz.—Thursday, the Merchant of Venice.—Friday, a Woman never Vext.—Saturday, Der Freischutz.

In the press, and will be published on Thursday next, price 3s.
THE FATAL DOWRY. By PHILIP MASSINGER. Altered and adapted for representation as announced for performance at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.
Thomas Dolby, Publisher, 17, Catherine-street, Strand.

UNDER the immediate Patronage of several of the Nobility.—Magnificent MASQUERADE, CARNIVAL, ARGYLL ROOMS, MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1825.—For Particulars of Tickets, Characters, &c. apply to the Committee, at Mr. C. Wright's, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, who will supply the Wines on the occasion.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—Two New Views, CHARTRES CATHEDRAL, one of the finest Gothic Remains still extant in France; and BREST HARBOUR, which is the largest in Europe.—Open daily, from Ten till Four.

BONAPARTE.—GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—MARSHALL'S Original New Peristrephic PANORAMA, representing all the interesting Events that occurred to Bonaparte, from his Defeat at Waterloo till his Death; displaying Twelve Views of ST. HELENA, Battles of Genappe, Trafalgar, &c.; painted on 16,000 square feet of canvas. The Figures being the size of Life, the Vessels on the largest scale, and accompanied by a full Military Band, gives a complete sensation of reality.—Day Exhibition from Twelve to Four; Evening Exhibitions, illuminated with Gas, at Seven and half-past Eight o'clock.

NEW MUSIC from WEBER'S celebrated Opera, "DER FREISCHUTZ."—Published by CLEMENTI and CO. 26, Cheapside, the favourite Airs arranged for the Piano-forte, with a Flute Accompaniment by J. F. Burrowes, Books 1, 2, 3, each 4s.; ditto, arranged for two Performers on the Piano-forte, by ditto, 1, 2, 3, each 4s.; ditto, arranged for the Harp, Piano-forte, Flute, and Violoncello, by ditto, 1, 2, 3, each 6s.; Overture for the Piano-forte, 2s. 6d.; ditto, arranged as a Piano-forte Duet, by Burrowes, 4s.; ditto, arranged for Harp, Piano-forte, Flute, and Violoncello, by ditto, 6s.; Jäger Chorus, with Variations by Kalkbrenner, 5s.; ditto, arranged as a Waltz, by Gelinek, 1s.; a favourite Air, with Variations by Ling, 3s.; Peasants' Dance, with Variations by ditto, 3s.; First and Second Melange, with favourite Airs by Pixis, each 4s.; favourite Waltz, as a Rondo and Duet, by Viogt, 1s. 6d.; ditto, adapted to French Poetry, by Sola, 2s.; Huntsman's Chorus, adapted to English Poetry, by ditto, 2s.; Bridesmaid's Song and Chorus, adapted to ditto, by ditto, 1s. 6d.; Three favourite Airs, as Flute Solos, by Kohler, 3s.

SINCE the announcement in this Paper of Mr. Buckingham's intention to publish the ORIENTAL HERALD twice a month, severe and continued indisposition has impeded the accomplishment of his wishes by uncapacitating him for the present from those active exertions which so material an increase of labour required. In consequence of this unexpected impediment, he is compelled to defer the issue of the Additional Monthly Number intended to have been introduced with the commencement of the ensuing year. The work will therefore continue precisely on the same footing as heretofore, until formal notice be given of the period at which the meditated improvement may take place.

BRITISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Conduit-street, Hanover-square. Subscribers to this Library have the right of choosing, from a most extensive and valuable collection of the best Books in the various languages, whatever Works they may desire, which are regularly forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, or the Continent. They also participate in the advantages arising from an immediate and abundant supply of the new publications; and may direct the purchase of any Work of general interest not previously added to the Library. Accommodations superior to those of any Private Library, however large, and at a far less expense. Catalogues and Terms to be had on application.

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK.
Just published, in a truly corporate volume, filled with a plenitude of type, price Half-a-Guinea, bound,
THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER: being the entire Works of Momus, Jester of Olympus; Democritus, the Merry Philosopher of Greece; and their illustrious Disciples, Ben Jonson, Butler, Swift, Gay, Joseph Miller, Esq. Churchill, Voltaire, Foote, Steevens, Wolcott, Sheridan, Curran, Colman, and others. Translated into our vernacular English Tongue, by JOHN BULL, Esq. With numerous Additions, Interpolations, and Improvements, by the Editor and different branches of his Family.
"Laughing is the high prerogative of man, and that sublime and noble quality which distinguishes him from the brute creation. Those who cannot laugh gracefully, heartily, and by the hour at a time, scarcely ought to be ranked among the human species. The sayings of Momus, the writings of Democritus, and the attic works of Joe Miller, should therefore be studied in our Universities and Tap-rooms, Palaces and Cottages, Drawing-rooms and Kitchens, not only for health and pleasure, but from due regard to the dignity and honourable distinction of man."—G. A. Steevens.
Published by Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster-row; John Anderson, jun. Edinburgh; J. Cumming, Dublin; and to be had of all Dealers in Classical Literature.

Just published, price 10s. 6d. half-bound,
HOUGHTON'S WINE-CELLAR CHECK-BOOK, arranged upon a Principle, the Result of Twenty Years' Experience, which so effectually controuls the Stock of that valuable Depôt, as to preclude the possibility of fraudulently diminishing it by the abstraction of a single bottle; embracing, at the same time, a Check upon the Wine-Merchant's Delivery during the Year; with Prefatory Observations upon the Properties of Wines, and Instructions for purchasing, racking, fining, bottling, and maturing them.
*** To Noblemen and Gentlemen who regard the security of their Wine-Cellars, this Check-Book is strongly recommended, as the most effectual mode ever devised of keeping a Controuling Account, without occupying more than five minutes in the course of each week.
London: printed for Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers and Stationers.

CANOVA.—The WORKS of ANTONIO CANOVA, in Sculpture and Modelling, engraved in Outline by HENRY MOSES, with Descriptions from the Italian of the Countess Albrizzi, and a Translation of the Life of Canova, by Count Cicognara, embellished by a fine line Engraving of Canova, by Worthington, from a Painting by Fabre, 2 vols. imperial 8vo. containing 101 Engravings, half-bound in morocco, 4l. 4s.; 2 vols. imperial 4to. 6l. 6s. A few copies on India paper, 10l. 10s.
Copies of the above Work, in elegant and appropriate bindings, by Lewis, Hering, or C. Murton, may be had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 23, Old Bond-street.

Just published, in 3 vols. crown 8vo. price 30s. in boards,
THE LIFE of JOHN BUNCLE, Esq. by THOMAS AMORY, Gent. A New Edition.
"'John Buncle is the English Rabelais.' The soul of Francis Rabelais passed into Thomas Amory, the author of the Life and Adventures of John Buncle; both were Physicians, and enemies of too much gravity. Their great business was to enjoy life. Rabelais indulges his spirit of sensuality in wine, in dried neat's tongues, in Bologna sausages, in Botargos. John Buncle shows the same symptoms of inordinate satisfaction in tea and bread and butter. While Rabelais roared with Friar John and the Monks, John Buncle gossipped with the ladies; and with equal and uncontrolled gaiety. These two authors possessed all the insolence of health, so that their works give a fillip to the constitution; but they carried off the exuberance of their natural spirits in different ways. The title of one of Rabelais' chapters, and the contents answer to the title, is, 'How they chirped over their cup.' The title of a corresponding chapter in John Buncle would run thus:—'The author is invited to spend the evening with the divine Miss Hawkins, and goes accordingly, with the delightful conversation that ensued.'"—Round Table, Vol. I.
London: Septimus Prowett, 23, Old Bond-street, and W. and C. Tait, Edinburgh.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's, and facing the Haymarket Theatre, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, has on SALE the finest OLD PORT, 36s. per dozen; superior SHERRY, 36s. per dozen; and CAPE MADEIRA (unequalled in Europe) at 16s. per dozen. A hamper of one dozen of each of the above Wines, bottles, package, &c. included, will be forwarded on receipt of 5l.; or two dozen Cape Madeira, bottles, &c. for 2l.; Madeira, Vidonia, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Mountain, &c. 2l. per dozen. The Trade supplied.—Fresh emptied Wine Pipes always on Sale, 17s. each. Old Cognac Brandy, 23s. 6d. per gallon. Old Jamaica Rum, 15s. 6d. per gallon. CHAMPAGNES, just landed, 84s. per dozen.—Observe, Samples of the Wines may be purchased; Old Port, 3s. per bottle; Sherry, 3s.; Cape Madeira, 1s. 6d. &c.—Postage to be paid.—No credit.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, in full quart bottles, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by two dozens, well up.—Just landed, PORTUGAL GRAPES, of the first quality, in the highest perfection, in Jars at 1l. 1s. per Jar.—EDINBURGH ALE, bottled in that country, 12s. per dozen.

BUTLER'S OTTO of ROSE SOAP.—Of all the perfumes hitherto discovered, a most unqualified preference has ever been given to the Rose; but the difficulty of fixing its delicate and volatile qualities in the body of soap, and the great expense attending the preparation of it, have prevented Otto of Rose Soap becoming an article of general use. There are Soaps sold under the name of "Rose Soap," and "Otto of Rose Soap," but these have the name, and nothing but the name; whereas, Butler's Otto of Rose Soap possesses the genuine fragrance of the Rose, being made from the real Persian Otto, and by such a process, as to secure its virtues for any length of time. It is so powerful as to diffuse its influence throughout the chmaber where it is used, and will, if laid amongst linen, impart to it the most delicious odour. From the mode of preparation, the soap is so effectualiy freed of every injurious property, as to become a perfect emollient to the most delicate skin. It will also be found particularly desirable as a Shaving Soap. The shape has been fixed upon as the most convenient for use; being a circular cake, convex at top and flat at bottom; and no soap having yet appeared in that form, it will thus be readily distinguished from all others.—Prepared and sold by Stephen Butler and Co. at their manufactory, 17, Garlick-hill, London; also, by Rowney, 106, Hatton-garden; Bessell, King's-road, Chelsea; Huguenin, 33, Hay-market; Chandler and Co. 76, Oxford-street; Dawson, 24, Holborn; Taite, 41, Cornhill; Hillier, 55, Cheapside; Mather, 12, Edward-street, Portman-square; Gattie, Greenwich; and most other perfumers.—1s. per Cake.

FISTULAS, PILES, STRICTURES, &c.—Mr. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon for the Cure of these Diseases, without Cutting, Caustic, or Confinement, in the most dangerous cases (on the safe and never failing principles of his Father, the late eminent MARTIN VAN BUTCHELL, exemplified in a long practice) offers his professional aid to those who may be thus afflicted, with the fullest confidence of speedily restoring the Patient to health by his peculiarly successful and expeditious method of eradicating these disorders, even where the usual mode of treatment has failed of remedy or alleviation.—Consulted till One daily, at his residence, No. 48, South-street, Grosvenor-square.

FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA.—In this preparation are concentrated all the Medical Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect saturation of the Menstrum with which it is prepared. To such persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be utterly impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract, which possesses the advantages of portability and of keeping in any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much-esteemed Medicine.—The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as the Scorbutic Afections, Eruptive Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c. arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It is taken in Water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decoction.—Sold in bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. by Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, and 220, Regent street, near the Argyle Rooms, London; and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.—*** Be careful to ask for Butler's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

NEXT FRIDAY.
BISH reminds his Friends, that there is only ONE DAY more to draw, and that will be NEXT FRIDAY,—the last of the year,—the last of the Lottery; when Two Grand Prizes of 30,000l. the Fourteen other Capitals, all the other Prizes, and every Ticket, will be drawn and decided all in one day. Bish has a variety of Numbers on Sale: and, recollect, he sold the last 20,000l., the last 30,000l., two other 20,000l. last October; and he expects to shew, by the disposal of the two 30,000l. next Friday, that his luck has been lasting from the beginning to the end of Lotteries.
4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross.

ALL IN ONE DAY, NEXT FRIDAY.
CARROLL, the Contractor, respectfully informs the Public, that the whole of the Lottery will be decided on the 31st of This Month (Dec.) on which Day Two Prizes of 30,000l. and all the other Capitals must be drawn. There are No Blanks in the Scheme, as every Ticket is sure of getting 5l. at least.—A great variety of Numbers are on sale at Carroll's fortunate Offices, No. 19, Cornhill; 26, Oxford-street; and 7, Charing-cross.

METROPOLITAN LOAN and INVESTMENT COMPANY.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books for the transfer of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of January next until the 15th day of February following, for the purpose of auditing the accounts preparatory to the declaration of a Dividend.

16th Dec. 1824, By order of the Directors,
8, Verulam-buildings. WM. BROMLEY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE LOAN BANK COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby

given, that all Persons, being Holders of the original Certificates of Shares in this Company, are requested to attend on an early day at the Office of the Company, No. 26, Cateaton-street, between the hours of Ten and Four, to produce those original Certificates and exchange them for the new Certificates now issued: and to execute the Deed prepared for the regulation of the Company, preparatory to the immediate commencement of Business, and to another application to Parliament in the ensuing Session.

By order of the Vice-Presidents and Directors,
JOHN WILKS, Solicitor, Finsbury-place.
Office of Company, 26, Cateaton-street, Dec. 21, 1824.

PALLADIUM LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

WATERLOO PLACE, and 76, CHEAPSIDE.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

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It has been the object of this Institution to combine the advantages and to remedy the defects of other Establishments; and greater benefits are secured to the Public, both in the Life and Fire Departments, than have been offered by any other Society.

In the Life Department, four-fifths of the estimated profits will be added every seventh year, by way of bonus, to the Policies effected for the whole term of life, or be applied in reduction of future Premium, at the option of the Assured.

In the Fire Department, an equal apportionment of four-fifths of the profits will be septennially allowed to persons who have paid seven years' premium in a single sum, or by annual payments. The remaining one-fifth of the profits accruing in each Department will be transferred to the Subscribed Capital, and preserved untouched to form a continually-encreasing guarantee to the Assured.

A prompt payment of six years' premium entitles the Assured to the benefit of a seven years' insurance.

All claims on the Society paid without deduction or discount; and the Assured have the option of settling disputed claims by Arbitration.

Parties by obtaining the settlement of a loss, do not lose their right to participate in the profits.

Persons Assuring their Lives in this Office may cross the sea in decked vessels between the Elbe and Brest, without any extra premium being required.

NORFOLK and SUFFOLK RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—Capital

One Million. In Ten Thousand Shares, of 100l. each.

The trade from London to Norwich, in Bombazeen and Crape, is at once extensive and permanent; yet the conveyance of goods is dilatory, expensive, and troublesome. The towns of Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich, are places of the first importance; and the merchandize conveyed between then and London is very considerable. All the Fish consumed through the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a great part of that brought to London, is obtained from Yarmouth or Lynn. Bury St. Edmund's is a place of great antiquity and wealth, and in it business to a great amount, in all the staple produce of this country, is carried on. The modes of conveyance to these various places are insufficient on the one hand, and extravagent on the other. It is therefore proposed to construct a Rail-Road from London to Norwhich, through Chelmsford and Colchester, with a Branch to Harwich, then to Ipswich, with a Branch to Bury St. Edmund's; then to Norwich, with Branches to Yarmouth and to Lynn.

The probable cost of the straight line to Norwich will be	£555,000
The Branch from Colchester to Harwich	60,000
The Branch from Ipswich to Bury St. Edmund's	90,000
The Branch from Norwich to Yarmouth	75,000
The Branch from Norwich to Lynn	200,000
	£980,000

The country through which this Rail-Road and its branches will pass, is eminently adapted for that purpose, since it is nearly level every way, and the expence therefore cannot be expected to exceed the capital of the Company. Yarmouth may be considered as the great Quay of the northern coast, and from Harwich there is a very considerable trade in grain and other articles to the Continent.

The profits of such an undertaking cannot fail to be great; because, in addition to the constant traffic of passengers, the trade between London and Norwich is very considerable: and through the whole line of Road, as well direct as branch, the articles of timber, coals, bricks, lime, and merchandize of every description, are constantly passing to a very great amount.

The Company will be conducted by twelve country and twelve London Directors. The Capital will be One Million, consisting of 10,000 Shares of 100l. each. The deposit on each Share is 1l. Persons desirous of applying for the remaining Shares, must forward their tenders in writing, immediately, to Messrs. Sir Wm. Kay, Bart., Price, Marryat and Coleman, Bankers, Mansion-House-street; or to Messrs. Wilks and Verbeke, Solicitors, 36, New Broad-street; and must pay into the hands of the above-mentioned bankers the amount of deposit on the Shares for which they may tender, and in case a less number of Shares shall be allotted than those tendered and paid for, the proportion of the deposit overpaid will be returned when the Scrip is issued, which will be on an early day in the month of January.

London, Dec. 21, 1824.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, and PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

REGENT STREET, London.

PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES.

The Duke of Rutland	Lord Braybrooke
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Capital, a Million Sterling and upwards.

The Profits are divided amongst those who now insure, as well as the original Members, in just proportion to their respective payments.

In the Fire Office, Returns, during the last ten years, to the amount of 42,000l. have been paid to all persons who have continued insured seven years, upon Annual as well as Septennial Policies, and whether they have been sufferers or otherwise.

In the Life Offices, Bonuses of 13l. 8s. and 26l. 12s. per cent. have been divided during the last fourteen years; and other very peculiar advantages are afforded.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—The Proprietor of the MEDALLION

WAFERS, No. 1, WELLINGTON STREET, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he has made a general Assortment from the finest ANTIENT and MODERN GEMS, in Boxes, price 1l. 1s. each, ornamented with copies from chasings of Mucius Scevola burning his Hand, and Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl.—N.B. A large assortment of imitative Cameos, for Necklaces, Bracelets, Bands, &c. &c.

WINTER SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.—ROBARTS, GRIFFITHS,

and CRICK, Silk Mercers and Irish Poplin Manufacturers to the Royal Family, having completed their Winter assortment of every fashionable article for Morning and Evening Dress, respectfully solicit the notice of the Nobility and Fashionable World, who will find at their Ware-rooms, No. 1, CHANDOS STREET, Covent Garden, a choice and elegant selection of plain, figured, and shaded Silks of every description, manufactured expressly for their house, from the latest Parisian patterns and colours. R. and Co. have also to submit to inspection their extensive Stock of the much-admired Anglo-Cachemore, Thibet, and Lama Shawls and Scarfs, together with every variety of Gold and Silver Gauzes for Turbans, &c.

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TEA, GROCERY, FOREIGN FRUIT, and ITALIAN WARE-

HOUSE, 175, STRAND, near Norfolk-street.—F. STOKES, Successor to Mr. Perk, thanks his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support he has hitherto received, and acquaints them he has just laid in an assortment of the finest Teas from the Company's late sale, which he flatters himself is worthy their attention. Every description of Fruits, Spices, Honeys, &c. he has now for their inspection of very superior quality. F. S. takes this opportunity of informing them that Perk's celebrated Cocoa Paste is prepared by him from the Original Receipt with the same scrupulous attention to its quality which has so deservedly gained for it the approbation of the Public.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMAS, &c.—The PECTORAL

ELIXIR. Experience during a very long period has incontestibly proved the superior efficacy of this Medicine, in all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Asthmatic Affections. By promoting gentle expectoration, it very shortly relieves the patient of a slight or recent Cold, and a few doses are generally sufficient to remove those which neglect has rendered more confirmed and obstinate, and which are accompanied with Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other serious symptoms. Its peculiar balsamic powers tend to heal soreness, and allay the irritation of the lungs, in cases of Cough; and in asthmatic affections it assists and gives freedom to the breath.—Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, and 220, Regent-street, near the Argyle Rooms, London; and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. Of whom may be had, the BALSAMIC LOZENGES, used in recent Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. and for rendering the Voice clear and flexible, and protecting its organs from the effects of exertion. In boxes, 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d.

*** Be careful to ask for Butler's Pectoral Elixir and Balsamic Lozenges.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY of the Age, which prevents the Hair

falling off or turning grey, is

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

This Oil is the most important specific for the growth and preservation of the human hair hitherto invented, composed of vegetable ingredients of salubrious and nutricious properties. It restores the tresses ravaged from the head of beauty by Fever, Anxiety, or Accouchement; and in all cases, from whatsoever cause arising, where this graceful ornament falls into decay, operates as an infallible specific.—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL firmly sustains its portion of exalted fame, and it is only necessary to guard the Public against unprincipled Venders, who, conscious of the impossibility of fair rivalship, resort to fraud, and obtrude on the unwary a surreptitious article of injurious tendency, as the real Macassar Oil. The Genuine is sold enclosed in an interesting little book, A TREATISE on the HAIR, new edition, inside the wrapper, signed on the outside label, in red, "A. ROWLAND and SON."

The prices are 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle. All other prices are impositions.—The genuine has the address on the label, "No. 20, HATTON GARDEN."

Also RED WHISKERS, GREY WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown, or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Ask for Rowland's, and observe, the genuine is signed "A. ROWLAND and SON."

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HUME and SMOLLETT'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, now rapidly drawing to a conclusion, is respectfully offered to the notice of Parents, Tutors, &c. as a History of England peculiarly calculated to please and edify youth, as well as to assist those whose avocations render a frequent and ready reference to Historical Facts desirable. The text is that of Hume and Smollett, without the omission or alteration of a word—but in order to impress all the leading historical facts on the memory of young persons, and to renovate that of adults, chapters of Interrogatories are introduced at regular intervals with references to the page, column, and paragraph, where the solutions are to be found. In addition to these original and highly-approved aids to the memory, the incidents are illustrated by numerous engravings from original designs by W. H. Brooke, Esq. The History of England will be completed in Six Volumes, extra boards, at 6s. 6d. each (including the Interrogatories and reign of George III.) Each volume will have a separate Index referring to every Fact, Person, and Place mentioned therein. The work is also publishing, and may be procured, in Parts, at 1s. each; 26 Parts are already published, and will be continued till completed, in 36 Parts.

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THE LANCET!—No Injunction!!—In consequence of the judgment of the Lord Chancellor not having been given till late this day (Thursday) in the case of Mr. Abernethy against this Work, in consequence also of Saturday being Christmas day, and of the very great length of the proceedings, the Publisher respectfully announces that the number for the present week will not be ready for delivery till TUESDAY morning next; when it will be found to contain a verbatim Report of the proceedings in this cause, so intimately connected with the liberty of the Medical Press, and with the interests of the Profession at large. This number will contain at least eighty pages of closely-printed matter—price one shilling.

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AGGREGATE MEETING of the CATHOLICS of IRELAND.—At an AGGREGATE MEETING of the CATHOLICS of IRELAND, assembled at Townsend-street Chapel, on Thursday, December 2, 1824—

Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart. in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are eminently due to N. P. O'Gorman, Esq. for his ardent, disinterested, and indefatigable zeal in the discharge of his duty; and that, justly appreciating his invaluable services, we do request him to continue to act as Secretary to the Catholics of Ireland.

Moved by Mr. FITZSIMON; seconded by Mr. CONWAY.

Resolved, That we do again Petition both Houses of Parliament, for relief from the degrading disqualifications by which the duty of the subject is separated from his affections, and a perpetual provocation is administered to the passions of the people.

Moved by HUGH O'CONNOR, Esq.; seconded by J. O'GORMAN, Esq.

Resolved, That the exclusion of seven millions of the Subjects of this Realm, from the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of Citizens, is as irritating and impolitic as it is anomalous, unnatural, and unjust.

Moved by P. J. HARTE, Esq.; seconded by GERALD DEASE, Esq.

Resolved, That while the English Nation display so generous a sympathy in the struggles of South America and of Greece, they should recollect that the Creole and the Greek were not more degraded than the Irish Catholic. In making this appeal, we address to their consistency and to their honour, we rely not upon the fears, but upon the magnanimity and the wisdom of a great and enlightened nation, and, confident in the ultimate triumph of justice, we shall persevere in our efforts to obtain a restoration of our rights, by legal and constitutional, and by no other means, and, in conformity with this determination, we shall, both collectively and individually, use our best endeavours to impress upon all classes of our countrymen the expediency of imitating our example, by a strict obedience to the laws, and to the several authorities to whom the office of administering them is delegated by the State.

Moved by Mr. CONWAY; seconded by Mr. ANTHONY O'BRIEN.

Resolved, That the Roman Catholics of Ireland constitute seven-eighths of the population of their own country, and one-third of the population of the United Kingdom. Their rapid progress in intelligence, their strong perception and ardent pursuit of their civil and political rights; the increase of public spirit among all classes of their great and disfranchised community; the sensible augmentation of their wealth, their acquisition of landed property, their influence in trade, and in the professions to which they have obtained a limited access; and above all, their unity in sentiment, and undivided co-operation in the prosecution of their claims, give them a title to the respect of the English People, and make it a matter of obvious expediency, as well as of plain justice, to allay the discontent with which their continued degradation cannot fail to be attended.

Moved by Mr. DILLON BELLEW, of Mount Bellew; seconded by Mr. SHEIL.

Resolved, That we owe it to the English People, in consequence of the efforts which are industriously made by the enemies of religious freedom to misrepresent the Catholic People of Ireland, that we look for the rights and privileges of the British Constitution, on the ground and principles of the Revolution of 1688—that no men are more firmly attached to the connection between Great Britain and Ireland than we are, convinced that the interests of the English and Irish People, well understood, are the same; that no People are more loyally devoted to the person of our gracious Sovereign, and that no People are more firmly resolved to preserve and secure the peace of the country.

Moved by Mr. GERALD DEASE; seconded by Mr. REDMOND.

Resolved, That we feel convinced of the sincere anxiety of the Marquess Wellesley, to improve the political condition of Ireland; and while we give him full credit for his beneficent, patriotic, and enlightened views, we regret that he should be thwarted by the narrow and illiberal spirit of some of his associates in authority; and cannot wonder that his efforts to suppress dissensions should have proved abortive, while they continue to be counteracted by a system of unequal laws, by which mutual animosities are unceasingly engendered; and, the Orange faction is permitted to retain its substantial influence and power.

Moved by Mr. MORE O'FERRALL; seconded by Mr. JOHN J. BAGGOT.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to our most gracious Sovereign, from, and on the part and behalf of the Catholics of Ireland, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament the favourable consideration of our manifold grievances and disabilities.

Moved by Mr. BAGGOT; seconded by Mr. FITZSIMON.

Resolved, That while the Roman Catholic Association neither represents, nor affects to represent, the People, but consists of a voluntary union of intelligent and honest men, combined with no other view than the abolition of an ignominious and oppressive code of laws; we strongly approve of the proceedings of that valuable Institution, and rejoice to find that it is cordially sustained, not only by the warm sympathies of the great body of the Irish Nation, but by the unanimous concurrence of the Roman Catholic Clergy, Hierarchy, and Aristocracy of Ireland; and the strong approbation of several of the most distinguished Protestant Proprietors of the United Kingdom.

Moved by Mr. JOHN J. BAGGOT; seconded by Mr. LUKE PLUNKETT.

Resolved, That for his indefatigable zeal, his indomitable energy, and the dedication of his great abilities to the service of his country, our thanks are due to Mr. O'Connell; but that we are peculiarly indebted to that honest, eloquent, and dauntless man, for his sagacity in devising the Catholic Rent, and his skill, judgment, and perseverance in carrying that important measure into effect.

Moved by Mr. O'GORMAN; seconded by Mr. SHEIL.

Resolved, That if the Legislature shall persevere in perpetuating the dissensions and antipathies which are generated by the law, we shall, at least by reiterated petitions, proclaim our condition to the rest of civilized Europe, and announce to the nations of the Continent, that while Catholic France and Protestant Germany have abolished all religious distinctions, an asylum is still afforded to intolerance in the boasted Constitution of Great Britain.

Moved by JOSEPH M'DONNELL, Esq.; seconded by Mr. PIERCE RONAYNE.

Resolved, That we hail the progress of the Catholic Rent, and call upon the Catholics of Ireland, both male and female, to contribute their exertions, in every station of life, to carry this noble measure into full and perfect operation. We look upon it as a principal means of effecting Roman Catholic Emancipation. It not only supplies a great and powerful engine, but, independent of its pecuniary amount, evinces the intense interest which all classes of the people have long felt in the liberation of their country, and refutes the calumnious charge that we are so demoralised by oppression as to be contented with our degradation.

Moved by Mr. BRIC; seconded by Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Resolved, That we return our respectful thanks to the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, and the Rev. Gentlemen of this Establishment, for the kindness and alacrity with which they were pleased to grant us the accommodation of this Chapel.

THOMAS ESMONDE, Chairman.
NICHOLAS P. O'GORMAN,
Secretary to the Catholics of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. having quitted the Chair, and Gerald Dease, of Turbet's-town, Esq. having been called thereto, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. for his dignified and proper conduct in the Chair.

GERALD DEASE, Chairman.
NICHOLAS P. O'GORMAN,
Secretary to the Catholics of Ireland.

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